INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 28— BOMBAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 2 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
28 Jan.			
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	CALDERA x	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
3 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		16,602
24 ,,	CHINA†		7,952
31 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,601
7 April	MOOLTANx..		20,847
14 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
21 ,,	RAZMAK @..		16,604
28 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 May.	MALOJA x		20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	CELTA ..	MOREA*	10,953
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
2 June	RAZ*AK ..	NALDERA*	16,088
9 ,,	MACEDONIA..		14,120
16 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	0,986
23 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
7 July	MANUA ..		10,946
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA*	16,641
21 ,,	OREA ..		10,953
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

EXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES :—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £53, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons
1928		
22nd Feb.	MANORA –	7,888
14th March	DUMANA –	8,427
5th April	MANELA –	8,303
2nd May	DOMALA –	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd Feb.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
3rd Feb.	VARSOVA ..	Suarch via Karachi
4th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
6th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Fort Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
8th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
15th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
22nd ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival,	Departure
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 Jan.	5 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	2 Feb.	11 ,,
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 ,,	18 ,,
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 ,,	29 ,,
Heiyo Maru ..	6550	20 ,,	4 Mar.
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 ,,	8 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	6845	1 March	15 ,,
Tasmania Maru ..	4105	7 ,,	8 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	29 ,,

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Yeikoku Maru ..	22nd Jan.	3rd Feb.
*Heiman Maru ..	11th ,,	5th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	27th ,,	10th ,,
Taizan Maru ..	9th Feb.	18th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	10th ,,	20th ,,
Ichiyo Maru ..	13th ,,	25th ,,
Tsurushima M ..	19th ,,	28th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	24th ,,	5th Mar.
Shingo Maru ..	27th ,,	9th ,,
Indo Maru ..	1st March	14th ,,

*Arrive at Karachi Jan. 11th

For Particulars apply to:—
C. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22130 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions or commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. No. 22044-24241

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 5/8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Schemes etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,044

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22987.

INSURANCE

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES
INSURANCE OVER Rs 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esso Building, D'Lisle Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Elderly Hindu LADY Housekeeper for general work and management of the household of; bachelor gentleman. Salary with board and lodging. Write Box No. 2092, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R699

WANTED—A competent TYPIST for immediate engagement. Applicants must have at least five years' experience in an Attorney's firm. Apply personally. Messrs. SHAH AND CO., Solicitors, Yusuf Building, Fort.
A 29369

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Harris Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—A CLOTH DRYING MACHINE and 50 LOOMS immediately. Send particulars to Box No. 2091 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R692

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING.
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 5th day of March, 1928, being the date fixed by Messrs. Herbert V. Lee and Jeevabhai Maganlal, the Liquidators of the said Company to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to the undersigned and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators or the undersigned to come in person or by their attorneys and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1928.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.
29876

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 501 of 1918.

PANDHARINATH DADABHAI DHUME ..... Plaintiff.
VS.
NIZAMUDDIN GULAMALLY and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of August, 1919, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—ALL that the right, title and interest of the first Defendant Nizamuddin Gulamally in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (102 2/9) one hundred and two and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 2275 and Street Nos. 439-443, New Survey No. 3665 and bounded as follows: that is to say: on or towards the East by the property of His Highness the Aga Khan, on or towards the West by the said Parel Bhendy Bazar, on or towards the North by the house of Borah Kadarbhai and on or towards the South by the house of Memon Sulleman which premises were formerly in the possession of the tenants of the said Sakinabai.

SECONDLY:—All that the right, title and interest of the first Defendant Nizamuddin Gulamally in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Sheikh Ali Janjikar Street, now called Janjikar Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight and one-third (8 1/3) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 4 and now under Ward C No. 532 and Street No. 63, New Survey No. 1948, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Dhunji Ukerda, on or towards the West by the house of Gulabchand Bhimji, on or towards the North by the said Janjikar Street and on or towards the South by the house of Dhunji Ukerda, and which premises were formerly in the possession of the said Sakinabai.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE AND LAMBERT, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1928.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29878

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of 30 pairs of bullocks of 12-2 hand and upwards will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on the 9th February, 1928.

The successful tenderer will have to complete his tender on or before the 29th of February, 1928, and under no circumstances will any extension of time be granted. The names of all contracting parties should be specified in the tender.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. They should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bullocks."

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be supplied on payment of Rupee one only to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application give any further information if required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay 1st Feb. 1928.
29884

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

5 H FETE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the Directorate of the 5 H FETE have severed their connections with Mr. J. AKSMAN-GLOSS, who was working as their Agent in various capacities in the 5 H Fete and the said Mr. J. Aksman-Gloss has now nothing whatsoever to do with the 5 H Fete. Any persons having dealings with the said Mr. J. Aksman-Gloss in connection with the 5 H Fete will do so entirely at their own risk and the Directorate of the 5 H Fete will not be responsible for any actions of the said Mr. J. Aksman-Gloss or his dealings with the Public for or on behalf of the Directorate of the 5 H Fete.

Dated this 31st January, 1928.

Rs. 1,000 Reward.

RAJARAM, son of Gopaldas Rastogi, aged 16|17 years of Farrukhabad, has DISAPPEARED from Cawnpore on Thursday, the 26th January. Is of medium height, Light complexion, has a hole on the right side of the nose for nose-ring, and also a black spot on the left thigh. Is wearing a black short coat, with a shirt underneath which is about 9" longer than the coat. A Reward Rs. 1,000 will be given to any person, who will bring or intimate his whereabouts at the following address.

BANSIDHUR GOPALDAS,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 23045.
or
BANSIDHUR GOPALDAS
Generalganj, CAWNPORE.
Telephone No. 2527.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEGOOLA SAMUEL AZEKIEL, of Bombay, Jew Inhabitant, the administratrix de bonis non of the property and credits of Judah Aaroon Avaskar has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Umerkhadi First Cross Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 166 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3646, Mandvi Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3515 and Street No. 20-31 and New No. 9 and Cadastral Survey No. 1836 of Mandvi Division and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Lokhandwalla, on or towards the West by the property of Balkrushna Varikar, on or towards the North by Umerkhadi First Lane and on or towards the South by the property of a Khoja.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1928.
D. N. REGE & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
29881

AMUSEMENTS

8 Reels.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. Time: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

Lovers — Husbands— Wives — Bachelors — Girls!
What kind of a man is
"The IRRESISTIBLE LOVER?"
Young and Wealthy? Wise or kind? Or the man with "IT"
Don't Miss
this riotous comedy of a "hard-boiled" bachelor, who angled once too often in the limpid pools of a girl's eyes and fell in like a fish
Starring
NORMAN KERRY and LOIS MORAN
It Commences NEXT SATURDAY at the
Universal Picture House
CINEMA PRECIOUS, Lamington Road

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 5TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT ALEXANDRA ROAD, GAMDEVI, KHAMBATTA HOUSE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time very handsome made-to-order household dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, mirror back sideboards, rich silver, glass and platedware, brass table ornaments, dumbwaiters, table dinner waggons, telescopic dining table, cozy corner cabinets by Wimbridge, glass bead screens, door curtains with brass rods, carpets, drawing room Chesterfield suites, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads, ice refrigerator, water filters, tanpoys, etc., etc.

One 5 Seater "Oakland" Motor Car 6 Cylinders, 22 H.P. in working order.

The property of a gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GOA STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff in suit No. 1405 of 1925 (J. D. Ghandy vs. Merwanji B. Cassinath), and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree, made in the above Suit, dated the 17th day of June, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land together with the messuages tenements thereon, situate on the Mody Bombay Port Trust Estate, admeasuring about 344-4/9 square yards registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 8480 and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2750 (2) and Street No. 35A and bounded on the North by Goa Street, on the South, East and West by the vacant land belonging to the trustees of the Bombay Port Trust.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

LAST TWO DAYS ONLY
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
at 3-15 and 10 P. M.
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The Flag Lieutenant
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HOW YOU'LL THRILL!
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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

EARLY DECLINED 6 POINTS ON UNFAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL ADVICES —REPORTS OF DROUGHT IN TEXAS —SHORT COVERING AND BUYING ON REACTION THEORY—PRICES RECOVER 28 POINTS PROFESSIONAL SELLING—FUTURES 9 TO 18 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Jan. 31.

Reports of unfavourable conditions at Liverpool, resulted in a decline of 4 points at the opening of the New York market. Scattered selling depressed prices 6 points below previous close, which proved to be the lowest point of the session. At the decline absence of selling pressure was followed by short covering influenced by drought reports in Western sections of Texas. There was some buying on reaction theory and prices rose some 31 points from the lowest with a considerable change in the sentiment. However professional opporators sold at the rise and the market closed at 9 net improvement of 9 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices hardened 10 points to 18.15c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 11 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices were raided by 11 points.

Despite bullish Washington advices, there is no support except short covering and little buying on reaction theory. The spot demand is considerably slackened and bearish feeling is still inducing freer offerings. While the general sentiment is committed to bearish ideas followed by extensive long liquidation and accumulation of short interest, it remains to be seen in the face of the improving statistical position, how far the bears succeed in depressing present prices which are roughly seven cents below from the highest level touched during the early days of last September.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, Jan. 31.

Previous Close ..	17.58	
10 a.m.	17.54	—.04 Opening.
10-14 a.m.	17.52	—.06 Lowest.
11 a.m.	17.66	plus .08
12 Noon	17.77	plus .19
1-26 p.m.	17.86	plus .28 Highest.
3 p.m.	17.76	plus .18 Close.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter:—Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on covering by shorts and buying on the reaction theory.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 31st ultimo as under:—

"While general feeling is less bearish, operators are selling on advances."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 31.

March	17.65 plus .11
May	17.77 plus .12
July	17.76 plus .18
October	17.47 plus .12
December	17.44 plus .09
Middling Spot	18.15 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 31.

March	17.39 plus .11
May	17.40 plus .12
Middling Spot	17.64 plus .11

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 31.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	17.59
May	17.69
July	17.66

New York, Noon Call:—

March	17.66
May	17.78
July	17.77

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.:—

March	17.32
May	17.32
July	17.27

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 31.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports.	33,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	18,000
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	28,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 31-1-28	6596000	9948000
,, Yesterday do.	33000	53000
Exports to date do.	4338000	6741000
Stock at Ports 27-1-28	2401000	2969000
,, Interior Towns do.	1182000	1408000
,, Liverpool 27-1-28	853000	1287000
Visible Supply 27-1-28	5596000	7248000
Quantity in Sight do	11068000	14415000

LIVERPOOL.

NERVOUS MARKET—SCATTERED SELLING—POOR SPOT DEMAND—SALES 5,000 BALES—RALLY ON BETTER NEW YORK—CLOSED IRREGULAR 2 POINTS LOWER TO 1 POINT HIGHER.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 3 to 4 points but soon declined on absence of buying power and scattered selling. Spot demand was poor and sales amounted only 5,000 Bales and at noon prices were quoted some 8 points below previous close. Later on favourable cables from New York helped a small recovery and the market closed rather nervous with quotations irregular near months losing 2 points and distant month gaining 1 point. Spot cotton prices declined 9 points to 9.94d. per lb.

Empire futures market was quiet and closed at a rise of 2 points for May. Egyptian futures ruled weak and closed at a decline of 19 to 26 points. Sakel spot prices declined 20 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 31st Jan.:—

"Nervous market. Market improved on favourable New York Market."

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 31st Jan.:—

"Advance due to short covering."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"New York, consider technical position strong."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable dated 31st January (5-20 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:—

"In the afternoon market advanced owing to drought continuing causing alarm in Western Texas. Market very sensitive. Poor trade demand. Further advance doubtful, market quiet, further decline expected."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from Liverpool friends dated 31st Jan.:—

"Market unsettled and irregular. Short interest appears to be small. Market is inclined to respond more quickly to adverse than to favourable news."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—Market steady. Less selling pressure. Brought in Texas continues."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

	Opening.	Closing.	
February		9.41	—.02
March	9.45	9.40	—.02
April		9.37	—.01
May	9.43	9.38	—.01
June		9.33	—
July	9.38	9.33	—
August		9.24	—
September		9.20	—
October	9.16	9.13	—
November		9.08	—
December		9.08	—
January		9.08 plus	.01
February		9.08	—
Middling Spot ..		9.94	—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.25	—.05
Scinde, Fine	7.45	—.05
Scinde, Superfine	7.65	—.05
Bengal, Good	7.05	—.05
Bengal Fully Good	7.25	—.05
Bengal, Fine	7.45	—.05
Oomra, Good	7.70	—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.95	—.05
Oomra Fine	8.20	—.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.70	—.05
Broach, Fine	8.95	—.05
Broach, Superfine	9.20	—.05

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 31

Spot	26-1/4
Forward	26-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 31

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ... £4.4-10-3/4

BOMBAY.

GENERAL SELLING—EASY LIVERPOOL— JOBBERS SOLD— CLOSED WEAK RE. 1 LOWER.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Following a rise of 18 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 351 for Broach A.|M. delivery and declined to Rs. 349 on general selling. Trading in Broach July|August delivery commenced to-day Rs. 353|4 at a premium of Rs. 3 over April|May quotations and Double options premium is quoted Rs. 36. There was straddle business between both contracts of buying Aprils and selling Julys. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M.	351	351	349	349|8
Broach J.|A.	353|4	353|8	352	352|12
Oomra Mar.	319	319	317	317|8
Bengal Mar.	288	289	228	289

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened easy at prices unchanged and showed further weakness of 3 points in later cables. The forward market ruled quiet on jobbers selling. Broach A.|M. opened at Rs. 347|8 and closed at the lowest of the day. Trading in May Oomra and Bengal commenced here and quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs.
Fine M.G. Bengal Mar.	285|8
Fine M.G. Bengal May	287|8
F.G. M.G. Oomra March	314|8
F.G. M.G. Oomra May	316|8
F.G. M.G. Broach A.|M.	346|8
F.G. M.G. Broach J.|A.	348|8
To-day Broach A.|M. Highest	351
Lowest	346|8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

February	203.30
May	208.90
August	211.50

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Bengal March	288
Broach A.|M.	349
Broach J.|A.	351
Oomra March	317

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Bengal	309	303	296	289	281
S. P.	307	301	294	287	279
Rajputana	309	303	296	289	281
P. A.	..	406	396	386	..
Oomra No. 3	334	327	320	310	..
C. P. No. 1	364	357	350	340	..
C. P. No. 2	349	342	335	325	..
Khandesh	..	322	312	302	292
Muthia	..	..	307	297	283

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st September. Last year.
Khandesh	2,178	1,82,590	2,30,502
Central India	2,447	1,49,235	1,42,675
Barsi and Nagar	3,015	1,73,180	1,21,967
Hyderabad-Gaorani	265	67,231	40,400
Berar	2,967	3,73,771	3,22,024
Central Provinces	2,550	1,56,498	1,14,040
Total Oomras	13,422	11,02,505	9,80,608
Dholera	76	54,216	37,881
N.-W. Provinces		59,617	48,483
Rajputana	302	22,767	18,589
Sind-Punjab	200	96,862	66,092
Broach		2,615	239
Coompta and Dharwar		3,576	19,851
Westerns-Northerns		3,662	9,096
Cocanada		....	395
Timnevelly and Cambodia z		7,648	4,594
Persian		3,235	2,853
American	982	22,093	79,350
Egyptian and African		9,381	21,515
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		64	45
Total	14,982	13,88,240	12,80,591

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

In full-pressed	Yester-	This	1st Sept- to 26th Jan. Last

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

London Ready	26-1|4
Forward	26-1|16
London-Shanghai:—	
Opening	2-7-1|16
Closing	2-7-1|16
New York Cent	57
Silver Ready	59 2 0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Maha	59-3	59-5	59- 1	59- 3
Falguna	58-15	59-0	58-13	58-14

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Gold Ready	21 5 6
Maha	21 5 3
Falguna	21 6 3
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21 5 6
National City	21 8 0

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Linseed May	10 2 3
Wheat May	7 4 6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 1.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|6 11|32.
Bank's selling D D 1|6 1|16.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 11|32-5|16
Bank's buying T T 1|6 3|32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet, Steady.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 920.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 123 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 121/3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 174.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 273.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84|10-3|4.
Londn—Silver per oz.—Ready 26/4.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 26-1.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet. Very little business doing. Market closed weak. American offered silver after the price had been fixed.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.87-1|8.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

3 Months 4-5|32 per cent.
6 Months 4-5|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1|4 per cent.
One|Three Months 5-1|2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bales	day	year	year.
Europe	3,292	2,21,563	1,09,949
Japan & China	3,400	3,49,387	4,37,561
Coast Ports	100	11,430	5,539
Up-country by Rail		40,306	41,835
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		50,651	81,469
Total	6,792	6,75,337	6,76,153

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract March
Bengal Superfine	295	.. ..
Bengal Fine	290	pl. 6 ..
Bengal F.G.	280	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	295	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	280	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt Fine	345	.. ..
Nagpur	345	pl. 24|5 ..
Yeotmal Fine	335|37	.. ..
Arvi Fine	335	pl. 13 ..
Amraoti Fine	325	.. ..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320|22	pl. 1 ..
Mulkapur Fine	312|15	.. ..
Khandesh Fine	295	—9|10 ..
Muthia Fine	....	.. ..
Muthia F.G.	....	—22|3 ..
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	355|60	.. ..
Purna F.G.G.S.	325	.. ..
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	.. ..
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	.. ..
Burwah Sanavad	325	.. ..
Broach F.G.	....	.. ..
		April
Broach Fine	....	pl. 20 pl.16|7
Westerns M.G.	....	.. ..
Westerns H.G.	....	.. ..
Cambodia	445|50	.. ..
Miraj|Sangli	390	.. ..
		April May
Coompta Good	395	pl. 33 pl. 28
Dhollera	....	.. ..
Kadi|Viramgam	....	.. ..

STOCKS AND SHARES

FURTHER DECLINE IN MILL SHARES.

INDUSTRIALS RATHER QUIET.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

MILL SHARES:

Unfavourable conditions in the cloth market induced some long liquidation and short selling in mill shares with a further decline in the values of mill shares. Trading opened with steady quotations but increased offerings soon changed the tone of the market and in the absence of buying power prices suffered a gradual fall. At the decline prices rallied sightly and the market closed rather quiet but steady. The general sentiment is leaning on the bear side which may force prices down temporarily in the near future, but we think it risky to sell short at present level of prices. We recommend caution in following the decline and await better opportunities to have a constructive bull side of the market.

MISCELLANEOUS:

In sympathy with weak quotations in mill shares, there was uneasiness in this section and buying was much restricted. Some shares registered mild declines. Tata Iron and Steel shares declined in view of the production report which is believed to be a rather disappointing statement. Bombay Burmah shares opened steady and with some buying prices were quoted Rs. 865 ex. dividend ruled easy and closed at Rs. 860. Shipping shares declined on profit taking. Scindia quoted at Rs. 21|2 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 295. Central India shares were a shade better but Shivrajpurs closed unchanged. Central Bank and Imperial Bank shares closed steady with a slight improvement. Bundis were steady and closed at Rs. 23|4. Indian Cement shares were easy and closed Rs. 9 lower at Rs. 313|12. Katni shares were neglected and showed a small decline. Punjab Cement shares ruled steady and closed slightly higher at Rs. 15. Insurance shares ruled quiet with scattered offerings. Alcocks declined Rs. 10 to Rs. 390.

SECURITIES:

Further weakness was exhibited in Government Securities, both 3-1|2 per cent. and 5 per cent. registered a fall of As. 1|6 and As. 1 respectively on disappointing enquiry.

HARTAL DAY.

The market was open for two hours as usual prior to the settlement period. It is said that the Board has not given its decision as regards the request sent by about 120 signatories to close the market on Friday, the "All-India Hartal Day."

COTTON MILLS.

Feb. 1, 1928.

Paid up.	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	400
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	317|8
250 Bombay Dyeing	940
250 Bradbury	280
100 Century	452|8
100 Central India	622|8
500 Central India Pr	480
100 Colaba Land	138|12
100 Coorla	177|8
100 Crescent	187|8
250 Currim	270
500 David	270
250 Dawn	660
250 Edward Sassoon	111|4
10 E. D. Sassoon	0|14|0
100 Elphinstone	15
250 Fazulbhoy	877-8
50 Finlay	160
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	130
100 Indian Bleaching	281|4
100 Indore Malwa	361|4
250 Jamshed Mfg.	47|8
50 Kastoorchand	25|8
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	281|4
1000 Laxmi Cotton	6900
100 Madhavrao Sed.	4
100 Madhowji	113|12
500 Mathradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	760
100 Meyer Sassoon	86|4
1000 Morarji	2125
200 New Great	311|4
10 New City	120
250 Pahaney	277-8
250 Pearl	590
100 Phoenix	420
10 Premier	12|8
1000 Sholapur	7850
250 Simplex	200
50 Swan	160
100 Swadeshi	523|12
100 Tata Mill	82|8
500 Vishnu Cotton	3100

BANKS.

500 Imperial	1405
125 Imperial	340
50 India	91|8
50 Baroda	92
25 Central	26|4
£5 Eastern	84
£12 1/2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahd. Prantij	917|8
Amritsar Patti	143
1/ Cen. Prov. Rly.	100|8
100 Dhond Baramati	102
100 Guzerat Rly.	93|8
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandhra Bhon	78|8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	715

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	110
100 Andhra Valley	775
100 Alcock	390
125 B. Burma	860 XD.
50 B. Burma No. 1	310 XD.
10 Br. India Insurance	9
8-h. Bt. Burma Pet.	4/11
50 B. Tramway	156|4
50 B. Tramway Pref.	68|8
200 Bombay Steam	295
50 Bombay Telephone	53-4
10 Bundi Cement	23/4
270 Indian Cement	313|12
10 Central Indian Mining	23/8
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1|8
h. 2 Do. Pref.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	252|8
10 Katni Deferred	822|8
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2000

SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 1.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-11.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-15.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 106-7.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106-3.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-7.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

Forward Rates:—16th Feb. Sett. 3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-12-6 1945|55 Rs. 106-8-6.

Tone of Market:—Dull.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Ready prices have dropped by about an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels. Forward prices also registered drop of about an anna. The market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 13|14 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8|13 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Nurmahal Rs. 8|13 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment January Rs. 8|13 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Feb-March Rs. 9|3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 9|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAMNAGAR C.I.F.—

January Rs. 8|15 per cwt F.B.H.

Feb.-March Rs. 9|5 per cwt. F.B.H.

July-Aug.-Sept. Rs. 9|8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

25 New India Insur	20-8
10 Punjab P. Cement	15/2
10 Pref	15-8
10 Shivrajpur	45
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	78/8
30 Tata Iron Defd.	276/4
150 Tata Iron 1st Pre.	137/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92/12
1000 Tata Hydro	1111/4
100 Tata Oil	41
1000 Tata Power Ord	590
100 Tata Power Pref.	905
215 Scindia Steam	22-6

PREFERENCE SHARES

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	15/4
1000 7-1/2 p. c. Tata Power Pref.	905
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	92/12
50 7 p.c. Tram Pref.	68/8
1000 7 p. c. Hydro Pref.	1025
1000 7 p. c. Andhra Valley Pref.	982/8
500 7 p. c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	137/8
500 5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110
500 5 p. c. Nagpur Pref.	480

A HYPOCRISY

DEMAND OF SECURITY AGAINST GERMANY

DR. STRESEMANN ON BRITAIN'S "PLEDGED WORD"

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Berlin.—Franco-German relations with special reference to the army occupations, was the subject of a lively speech by Dr. Stresemann in the Reichstag. He declared that it was hypocrisy to demand security against Germany who was not in a position to defend her frontiers and lives and freedom of its inhabitants. "It has been repeatedly declared", said Herr Stresemann, "that machine-guns and cannon must disappear. Yet they are still directed against a nation which is co-operating with the League and with whom political differences on important international questions do not exist."

Herr Stresemann formulated questions relating to the Locarno treaties. He said, "Are the word and might of England valueless to those people in France who clamour for still greater security? Does anyone doubt the ability of England together with France to cope with the German Reichswehr? Has any one a right to doubt that England will keep her pledged word?"—Reuter.

INOCULATION IN AUSTRALIA

IS IT ATTENDED WITH TRAGIC RESULTS?

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Melbourne.—The Minister of Health speaking in the House of Representatives said, he was unable to understand how the inoculation process which was used extensively throughout the world could be attended with tragic results and promised to do his utmost to help in determining the cause.—Reuter.

WIRELESS MESSAGES BETWEEN ANGORA AND ENGLAND

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Wireless experiments with Angora have been successful and the Ministry of Telegraphs has notified that public messages will be accepted for Angora from 1st February.—Reuter.

MR MCNEILL UNPERTURBED

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Many detectives and police awaited Mr. McNeill's arrival at the Kingtown Pier to-day. Mr. McNeill interviewed by Reuter in Dublin, declined to take reports of the plot "too seriously".—Reuter.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S SEAT

PEN VALLEY CONSERVATIVES NOT TO CONTEST

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Spen Valley Conservatives have agreed not to contest Sir John Simon's seat if a general election occurs while he is Chairman of the Statutory Commission.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE S3 IS SAFE

New York.—Submarine S3 is safe.—Reuter.

Sir George Geoffrey has been elected representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to Council of State in place of Sir John Bell.

Make Your Money Work for You.

You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. PATEL BROS.)

Week ending 28th Jan.,	This week	This season.	1928. Last season.
Brought into Sight	173	11,068	14,445
Receipts at U. S. Ports	129	6,599	9,812
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	28	719	1,652
To Continent	66	2,997	3,829
To Japan, Canada &c.	29	824	1,083
Total	123	4,540	6,564
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	310	8,942	9,425
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	59	1,502	1,449
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports		2,401	2,969
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,182	1,468
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		2,013	2,866
Total		5,596	7,303
Last week		5,729	7,282
Difference on week		—133	+.21
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		853	1,445
		This week	Last week
Exports of American Cotton to India		Nil	Nil.
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st August)		7,000	7,000

While cotton markets are encircled with Bearish atmosphere, the statistical position is gaining considerable strength which is found to receive attention of the operators on any favourable development. World's spinners' takings during the first six months of the present season are roughly half a million bales below last year's record figure. The quantity brought into sight shows a shortage of three and a half million bales while the visible supply stands at 5,596,000 Bales or about 1,707,000 Bales smaller than what it was last year at this time. The strength is visible from a reduction of some 133,000 Bales during last week against an increase of 21,000 Bales last season same week.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Latest prices £	s.	d.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	105	0	0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	3	2	6
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	89	15	0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10 p.c. Pref.)	0	11	6
Bombay Port Trust 6 p.c. Debs. (1952)	107	0	0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	0	5	0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0	13	9
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	4	2	6
Calcutta Port Trust 6 p.c. Debs. (1952)	109	0	0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45	99	15	0
Calcutta Port Trust 5 p.c. Debs. (1953/83)	98	15	0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1	1	3
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	20	10	0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	0	5	0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6	10	0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	18	5	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	132	0	0
India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	71	10	0
India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	93	5	0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	61	5	0
India 5-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1932)	101	10	0
Karachi Port Trust 5-1/2 p.c. Debs. (1954)	102	10	0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	2	2	6
Lloyds Bank Limited	3	4	3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	0	15	6
National Bank of India Ltd.	52	0	0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	8	10	0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9	5	0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Debs.	81	0	0
Shell Transport and Trading Co. Ltd.	4	3	9
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	199	0	0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	89	0	0
Tata Iron and Steel (7 p.c. Debentures.)	103	0	0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	103	0	0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929-47)	102	0	0

Remarks:—Market dull.
Bombay Port Trust Debs. X.D. £3.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 31.

T T Berlin on London	20.44-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.98
T T Madrid on London	28.60
T T Milan on London	92.02
T T Berne on London	25.32
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.31

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.)

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Our Silver market registers a net advance of two annas since we wrote our last review. Early in the week the market was quiet as before owing to Shanghai Exchange being closed but later the prices improved on short-covering and Bull operators buying in consequence of better Shanghai Exchange. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59/8 on the 30th January and the lowest Rs. 58/13 on the 25th January, the range for the week being Rs. 0-11. T T Shanghai on London is 0 1/16 lower than the last week, the highest price being 2-7 3/8 on the 30th January and the lowest 2-7 1/16 on the 27th January.

The London price is 0 1/16 higher. The market was quiet and steady with India and China being moderate buyers while America mostly a seller. The New York price is 57 1/8 cents i.e. 0 1/2 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 1/8 cents on the 30th January and the lowest 56 1/2 cents on the 26th ultimo.

The prices for Gold are almost the same, yesterday's closing rates are Rs. 21.4-9 for ready. Rs. 21/5 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/6/3 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £4-4-11-1/2.

As the fluctuations in the market are narrow for the present, we adhere to our previously expressed opinion of operating both ways, buying on set backs and selling on bulges.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon, the 31st Jan:—

Wheat	8,882 cwts.
Linseed	4,604 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,337 "
Gingellyseeds	8,617 "
Poppyseed	162 "
Groundnuts	27,371 "
Castorseed	9,259 "
Rice	78,623 "
Myrabollams	3,747 "
Cottonseed	26,750 "
Mowraseed	301 "
Gram	2,286 "
Joowar	3,471 "
Maize	59 "
Barley	378 "
Bajree	7,346 "
Coal	635 tons.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

100	K. Devchand & Co.	Chandansi	294
200	H. Nenshi & Co.	Amraoti	317|318
100	H. Nenshi & Co.	Muthia	277
100	K. Devchand & Co.	Deolgaon	326
200	Forbes & Co.	Muthia	298
200	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Darwah	316|318
100	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Jalna	326
300	E. Spinner & Co.	Khamgaon	308|310
100	Chatarbhuj Jeram	Parbhani	302
100	Madhavdas Jethabhai	Neemuch	318
100	Tata Mill	Ujjain	342
100	Volkart Bros.	Karnol	388
100	G. Madhavji	Nemarkhedi	311
100	K. Devchand	Ellichpur	330
100	K. Devchand & Co.	Arvi	333

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

February	16.07	—.26
March	16.22	—.26
April	16.22	—.26
May	16.42	—.21
June	16.42	—.21
July	16.52	—.19
August	16.52	—.19
September	16.52	—.19
October	16.50	—.10
November	16.65	—.13
December	16.46	—.14
January	16.57	—.13
Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot	16.70	—.20
February	16.57	—

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 31.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £21-3/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £131-1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.
National Bank £52-1/4.
Easterl Bank £6-1/2.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £89-1/4.
Conversion Loan £76-7/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61-1/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-1/4.
Colsols £55-1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £101-3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £94.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 31.

Copper, English Best Selected, £66-3/8.
Copper, Braziers, £76-1/4.
Yellow Metal, £65.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £22-1/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13.
Tin, English Ingots, £246-1/2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 31.

Demand Bills 486.68

ALL-INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

The All-India tennis tournament was continued to-day and a large number of matches in the first and second rounds were played off. Raghubir Dayal, the two Bobbs, Jagat Mohan Lal, P. L. Mehta, Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Gough and Miss Jenny Sandison figured prominently to-day. Raghubir Dayal met Kapoor in the second round and disposed of him in two straight sets. Jagat Mohan Lal met Brooke Edwards in the third round. The effective stroking and placing of the Punjab player deceived Edwards at every step and although the latter made a great effort he lost to the more versatile player. The best match in the men's doubles was that between Ahad Hasan and S. H. Mirza and R. B. Saxena and Colonel Knowles. Knowles played good tennis but he failed with his harder strokes. Another good match from the spectacular point of view was that between Mrs. McKenna and S. W. Bobb and Miss Gibson and J. K. Knowles. All the four players played at their best form. The match ran into three sets but the first mentioned pair won. H. E. Sir Alexander Muddiman watched some of the contests.—A. P.

LATE JUSTICE SIR L. A. SAHA'S PORTRAIT

An oil-painting of the late Justice Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Judge of the Bombay High Court, would be placed in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court in the course of the next week. The picture has been presented by the Sir Lallubhai Asharam Memorial Committee and will be unveiled by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

HARTAL AT SANTA CRUZ

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Chairman of the Notified Area Committee, in consultation with other members, has decided to close the offices of the Committee on Friday (the 3rd instant). Mr. Mehta went personally to the shop-keepers and persuaded them to close their shops, which they readily agreed to do.

A public meeting will be held on Friday morning at 8-30 at Santa Cruz under the auspices of the Congress Committee, when Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, B. G. Kher and Purshotamdas Tricumdas will address the gathering.

LABOUR GOVT. IN NORWAY

FAVOURS STATE MONOPOLY IN CORN TRADE

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Oslo.—The new Labour Government has issued a manifesto that it intends to substitute State monopoly in corn trade for the present law imposing an import duty on foreign wheat, and that no military training will be held this year. Government favours complete disarmament, but political circles express the opinion that the Government will be short lived.—Reuter's Special.

S. AFRICA BEAT ENGLAND IN FOURT TEST MATCH

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Johannesburg.—South Africa won the Fourth Test by four wickets. England 265 and 215. South Africa 328 and 156 for six.—Reuter.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 31

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14-3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 31.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-5/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 5/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 5/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 31.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.—
January shipment sellers 47/7-1/2.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Afloat value 49/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
May/June shipment buyers 49/-.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 31.

Java Sugar, Line white, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
Feb/Mar per cwt. 14/3
July/Sept per cwt 14/4-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Feb/Mar per cwt. 14/4.3/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Feb/Mar per cwt. 14/5-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 31.

Smoked, Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 1/6-3/4 sellers.

LAKHNA ESTATE DISPUTE

PRIVY COUNCIL DISMISSES APPEA

London, Jan. 31.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, including Lord Sinha and Sir Lancelot Sanderson, delivered judgment dismissing the appeal from the decision of the High Court of Allahabad that the appellant Rao Narsinghrao was the son of Rao Balwantsingh the only son of the Raja of Lakhna who died in 1879, leaving estate worth sixty lakhs of rupees and the appellant was entitled to certain properties but not properties acquired after September 1875 by the Raja's widow even though they had been acquired by her solely from the income from gifted property which had been in excess of expenditure.

Sir John Wallis, in delivering the judgment, said that it was clear from the deed of Settlement that Raja had intended that if Balwant (who was disinherited in 1875 after being sentenced to imprisonment for causing the death of a servant) had a son the latter should have the estate, but, unfortunately, under the rule of law which had now been altered by the legisature but not retrospectively provisions of the deed in favour of Balwant's then an unborn son were void and inoperative. Their Lordships expressed the opinion that there were insuperable difficulties in the way of holding that estate taken by the Rani was limited as contended for the appellants.—Reuter's Special.

INCOME TAX IN IRAQ

PROPOSED ABOLITION

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Baghdad.—On the ground that the Income tax law passed by predecessors cannot operate fairy in Iraq the new cabinet propose to abolish it or reintroduced it in a simpler and more workable form.

The new Premier states that the Cabinet will do its best to strengthen the ties of friendship and co-operation between Britain and Iraq at the same time striving for better neighbourly relations with the adjoining countries.—Reuter's Special.

LAHORE GETTING READY

HARTAL ARRANGEMENTS

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

Leaders of different communities are visiting house-to house and shop to shop requesting people to observe hartal on 3rd February.

Another public meeting will be held to-morrow in the heart of the city.—A. P.

DISCUSSION ON SIMON COMMISSION.

MOVE OF M. L. A'S

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Conversation among the members of the Assembly show a desire to press the Government for the allotment of an early day for discussion on the Simon Commission.—A. P.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA AT LHASSA

FRUITLESS NEGOTIATIONS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Private advices via Cyantsee show that the last party of Soviet Mongolian mission which came to Lhassa on some religious pretext, but with real intention of furthering Soviet propoganda met with no success. The mission spent a fruitless period in negotiations which were strongly opposed by conservative element in Tibet. The delegates have now returned to Mongolia, and wiser, says the Delhi correspondent of the "Englishman".—Free Press.

DEPARTURE OF 'MULBARA' DELAYED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Managing Agents, B.I.S.N. Company, have issued the following: We much regret to advise that owing to Port Commissioners' labour strike and hartal on February 3rd, sailing of the "Mulbara" has been postponed from February 4th to February 7th.—Free Press.

KHIDDERPORE STRIKE CONTINUES.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

The Kidderpore dock strike continues. The authorities have recruited fifty Anglo-Indians and are trying to get more and as a result, 13 out of 40 trains of Commissioners were partially working. Loading and unloading, it is said, has not been much affected up till now as crewmen have not yet joined the strike.—Free Press.

MAJOR-GENERAL DUNCAN'S DEPARTURE

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Shanghai.—The guards of honour were furnished by the United States Marine Corps, the French, the Italian and the Portugese forces, the Suffolk Regiment, Municipal volunteers and the police on the departure of Major-General Duncan for England on board the "Malwa."—Reuter.

CANADA & FOREIGN POWERS

OPPOSITION TO EXCHANGE OF MINISTERS

GOVT. ENTERTAIN PRESIDENT COSGRAVE AT DINNER

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Ottawa.—Mr. Bennett in his first extended speech in Commons as the Opposition Leader to which President Cosgrave listened from the gallery objected to the exchange of Ministers between Canada and foreign powers and said that it involved implications fraught with great dangers. Continuing he declared "What we want are Trade Commissioners and not men to carry on diplomatic relations. We should look to the old flag and the British Navy for protection of our diplomatic relations."

Mr. Bennett particularly objected to the proposed appointment of a Minister to Tokyo and dwelt on the decrease of Canadian exports, diminution of the earnings of railways, and continued exodus of the population of the United States. He pointed out that while immigrants in 1925 from Britain were fifty-nine thousand and from the Continent eight thousand figures in 1926 were forty-nine thousand and seventy-three thousand respectively and urged a Parliamentary investigation.

Mr. MacKenzie King in the course of his reply said that Canada's favourable balance of trade of 151 million dollars was still the largest in any country in the world.

The Commons adjourned early to attend the Speaker's reception in honour of President Cosgrave whom Government afterwards entertained at a dinner.—Reuter.

PUBLICATION OF BOOK ON NEUVE CHAPELLE

KING EMPEROR'S FOREWARD ON INDIAN MEMORIAL

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Coinciding with the war memories revived by Haig's death, a book on Neuve Chapelle has been published to-day to which His Majesty the King has written a foreword recording the unveiling of the Indian memorial. The King hopes it will be a "means of bringing to their kin in India—Most of whom can never visit the far distant scene of the battle—a vivid realisation of the loving care and profound homage with which all parts of my Empire have combined to perpetuate the memory of the Indian fallen".—Reuter's Special.

SMUGGLING AMMUNITIONS TO DACOITS

EUROPEAN GETS 2 YEAR PENAL SERVITUDE

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

Mr. G. W. Mills, European Yard Foreman of the N. W. Railway, and another named Arora were sentenced to two years' penal servitude on a charge of supplying ammunition to dacoit gang, and possessing unlicensed revolver. Both the prisoners were originally arrested in connection with Kamgan dacoity, but were released and re-arrested under the Arms Act. Mills was also sentenced to another two years' imprisonment for being in possession of 218 small shots without license, the sentences running concurrently. Arora's son was recently sentenced to death in a dacoity case.—Free Press.

DEOGHAR "CONSPIRACY" CASE

DEOGHAR, Jan. 31.

Deoghar Conspiracy Case was opened to-day before Special Magistrate, Rai Saheb Ramsish Singh, District Superintendent of Police related the story of the police searches and the discovery of arms.—Free Press.

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The approach to the human understanding is surer and quicker through the eye by means of pictures, than through the use of words. Pictures tell the whole story at once—the same to all. Words have to be studied before a mental picture is formed. Used in connection with words the picture, like a beam from a searchlight, illuminates the idea it is desired to bring out.

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BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

All-India Amateur Boxing Championships, 5H. Fete, Cooperage, 9-30 p.m.

Public lecture by Dr. Sir J. William Wanless at Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge Chowpatty, on "Character," Dr. Sir Stanley Reed presiding 6-30 p.m.

Prof. Horrwitz's lecture on "Indo-Iranian Philology" Cama Institute, Ravelin Street, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

Professor Ernest P. Horrwitz of Hunter College, New York, will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Religion and Philosophy," University Lecture Hall, 5-45 p.m.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with mails of January 19, ex "Mooltan" due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Naldera" at Aden.

5H. Week for Bombay Hospitals opens at Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., His Excellency the Governor opening the Fete in state.

KURLA CONGRATULATES MR. NARIMAN.

The annual meeting of the Kurla Residents' Association was held at 4-45 p.m. on Sunday last at Mr. Anandji Hirji Kurlawala's Hall under the presidency of Mr. L. F. Oriado and the following resolution was passed with great applause: "It is resolved that Mr. K. F. Nariman be congratulated on his honourable success in the defamation case and further resolved that the Kurla Residents' Association wished him a long life and happiness in the interest of the nation at large.

DR. SIR W. WANLESS' LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Dr. Sir John William Wanless, Kt., will deliver a public lecture on "Character" in the Brotherdood Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., will preside.

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE.

The annual gathering of the Governing Council of the Meddical Relief League Bombay, will be held at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday (the 3rd inst.) at the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy, Kt., will preside.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 1st February 1928, tenders to the amount of £75,000 at 1s. 6-1/16d. were received and accepted. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 8th instant on the same conditions as previously announced.

KOLABA DISTRICT RESIDENTS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Kolaba District residing in Bombay will be held at Soman Buildings, Kandewadi Naka, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. to start a Union and to adopt its constitution.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line S.S. "Haliartas" left Liverpool on the morning of 31st January.

MAHARASHTRA YOUTH CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the Propaganda Committee of the Maharashtra Youth Conference a public meeting of the youths will be held in the King George English School, Pinto Villa, Dadar, at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) to explain the objects of the proposed Conference. Mr. M. P. Khopkar will preside.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All Council members of the G Ward D.C.C. and Dadar public and Volunteer Corps of this Ward are requested to enlist themselves as Volunteers to help the successful observance of hartal and maintain peace and order on Friday. Intending candidates are requested to give their names to the Congress Committee of this Ward and get badges for the same.

PROF. HORRWITZ'S LECTURE.

As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer for 1928, Prof. Ernest P. Horrwitz of Hunter College, New York City, America, will deliver to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Institute premises, Sukhadwalla Buildings, Ravelin Street, 172 Hornby Road, Fort, his second lecture out of a series of public lectures on "Indo-Iranian Philology (dealing with Semantic Etymology, the history of cultural words") as under "Vagrants and Farmers. The racial rift."

RY. WORKERS' MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the B.B. and C.I. Railway workers will be held to-day (Thursday) at Madhav Bhuvan compound, DeLisle Road, Bombay, to give effect to the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the above Union on Tuesday last.

The B.I.S.N. Company's steamer S.S. "Karapara" is expected to arrive here from South and East African Ports at 7 a.m. on Saturday, the 4th instant and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Last Sunday was held the annual general meeting of the Deccan Merchants' Association when the annual report was accepted, statement of accounts passed and new office-bearers for the current year elected. Mr. K. B. Joshi presided.

Resolutions on congratulations to Mr. Nariman, boycott of Simon Commission and regret at Mr. C. S. Deole's demise were passed. Chairman for current year is Mr. D. S. Kanetkar and Secretaries are Messrs. M. V. Godbole and S. R. Sardesai.

MR. NARIMAN CONGRATULATED BY POLICE COURT BAR

WARM TRIBUTE PAID TO HIS PUBLIC SPIRIT

The members of the Police Court Bar at their meeting held in the Esplanade Police Court Library-room on Wednesday afternoon passed a resolution congratulating Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., on his success in the Harvey-Nariman Defamation Case. Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, presided.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga moving the resolution referred to the signal services Mr. Nariman had rendered to the City and the Presidency and pointed out how Mr. Nariman had conducted his defence almost single-handed throughout the numerous hearings. It was really an ordeal for Mr. Nariman whose health had almost been shattered due to the heavy strain of the prolonged proceedings. All of them were glad that one of their colleagues had emerged triumphant out of that ordeal which entailed a heavy sacrifice on the part of Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Dhondy, seconding the resolution, spoke highly of the public spirit exhibited by Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Billimoria associating himself with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers, pointed out that the public should compel Government to give complete protection to witnesses invited to give evidence before Inquiry Committees and Commissions.

Mr. Khan on behalf of the Muslim lawyers supported the resolution and said that they were proud to have Mr. Nariman as one of their colleagues.

After several other speakers had spoken, the resolution was put to vote and was carried unanimously.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN MILL STRIKE

E. D. SASSOON GROUP MILLS STILL CLOSED

The situation of the mill strike in Bombay showed no material change on Wednesday. There was, however, slight increase in the numbers of workers in Appollo and Manchester Mills. The rest of the mills forming part of the E. D. Sassoon group remained closed as usual. Most of the men on strike do not seem to have made up their minds either way. They are still working under a pitiable state of suspense. It seems that there is now no chance left to the strikers to retrieve their position honourably. The unity of action which was so essential for strikers to carry their demand through, has unfortunately broken and one can now see that it is a mere drift of events rather than any deliberate will that has kept the workers on strike. There seems no enthusiasm on the part of workers' leaders to carry on any active propaganda in support of the continuance of strike. The police pickets are still on the scene even though the strikers have not shown the least tendency towards creating any disturbance.

BOYCOTT SIMON SHOW.

PUBLIC MEETING OF STUDENTS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting of the students will be held to-day (Thursday, the 2nd instant) at 6 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. Jehangir B. Patel will preside, and Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. Jayasukhlal K. Mehta, P. Spratt, R. S. Nimbkar, S. L. Silam and others will speak.

PERSIA AND RUSSIA

EXCHANGE OF TREATIES AND BOUNDARY PROTOCOL

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Teheran.—Commercial, security and neutrality, fishery and customs treaties and boundary protocol between Persia and Russia will be exchanged to-day. The Foreign Office is giving a banquet to the members of the Soviet Embassy to celebrate the occasion.—Reuter.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS ABOLITION.

The Law Procedure and Elections Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have submitted to the Corporation a draft representation for being forwarded to Government on the proposal to dissolve the Improvement Trust Board.

In the course of their draft representations the Committee say:—

In order to remove any misapprehension as to the reasons which have induced the Corporation within only two years of the working of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, to approach Government for the dissolution of the Board of Trustees it is necessary to enter into the genesis of the present Trust Transfer Act. The original City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, was enacted as a special measure to meet the special conditions created and emphasized by the outbreak of plague in the City in the year 1896. The institution of the City Improvement Trust was intended and declared to be temporary, for in reply to an enquiry by the Corporation as to within what period Government anticipated that the work assigned to the Trust would be completed, the Secretary to Government, General Department in his letter dated the 22nd October 1897, replied as under:—"I am to explain that the Trust is not intended to be a permanent institution. Any forecast as to the rate of progress of the operations must at present be a matter of conjecture. Probably from 20 to 25 years may be accepted as a reasonable period."

TRANSFER OF CONTROL.

Turning now to the transfer of control over the work of the improvement of the City to the Corporation, as the Board of Trustees, the Corporation are definitely of opinion that the control is nominal in many respects, and that the Improvements Committee are all powerful in the administration of the Act. A corporate body can exercise control over its Committee in three ways, viz., by:—(1) Determining the constitution of the Committee. (2) Determining the personnel of the Departmental heads and (3) Approving or vetoing the rules, regulations and bye-laws framed by the Committee These three kinds of control may be designated as (a) constitutional, (b) administrative and (c) legislative. I shall now proceed to consider how far the Corporation in their capacity as Board of Trustees can effectively exercise control over the Improvements Committee in these three spheres.

As regards the constitutional aspect of the question, the Bord of Trustees have a voice in the election of only eleven out of the eighteen members of the Improvements Committee. Of the remaining seven one is nominated by Government from among the Trustees to represent labour interests, but the other six are all outsiders, three nominated by Government from a panel of four officials and three elected by three outside bodies, viz., the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Millowners' Association. In the Standing Committee of the Corporation out of a total number of sixteen the Corporation elect twelve Councillors and Government nominate four. Outside bodies have no representation on the Standing Committee beyond what they have got on the parent body and even Government have to select their nominees on the Standing Committee from among the members of the Corporation. The unfairness to the Board of Trustees as a result of outside representation on the Improvements Committee will be seen at a glance from the following comparative statement:—Standing Committee. (16) Councillors.—(a) 12 Elected by the Corporation. 75 per cent. (b) 4 Nominated by Government 25 per cent. (2) Outsiders. Nil. Total 100 per cent. Improvements Committee. (18). (1) Trustees:—(a) 11 Elected by the Board 61 per cent. (b) 1 Nominated by Government. 5 per cent. (2) Outsiders.—(a) 3 Elected by outside bodies. 17 per cent. Nominated by Government 7 per cent. Total 100 per cent.

REPRESENTATION OF OUTSIDE BODIES.

There is really no reason why outside bodies should have a separate and direct representation on the Improvements Committee over and above what they have got on the Board of Trustees. None of the outside bodies contribute to the cost of city improvement which is solely met from the contribution made by the Corporation from the Municipal fund supplemented by the rent of the Trust estates. They have, therefore no greater interest in the activities of the Improvements Committee than those of the ordinary rate-payers. Their position and influence are already recognized by the separate representation given to them on the parent body viz., the Board of Trustees.

The unfair treatment accorded to the Board of Trustees is further brought out, if the constitution of the Improvements Committee is contrasted with that of the Schools Committee of the Corporation. The Corporation return twelve members to the Schools Committee out of their own body and co-opt four from the public. The Board of Trustees on the other hand have no choice in the selection of members returned by the three commercial bodies or nominated by Government.

RESENTMENT OF CONTROL.

The new constitution has been in existence now for nearly two years and during this period there have been occasions though a minor nature, when a tendency has been noticed in the committee to resent the exercise of the control vested in the Board. The following incidents will illustrate the truth of the aforesaid observations:—(1) Grant of [illegible] sion for the location of a toddy [illegible] on the West Chaupati Estate (2) [illegible] of Bombay Time; (3) Re-[illegible] of Sub-Engineer. Mr. Wadk[illegible] were dispensed with by the Committee on the second of retrenchment; and (4) Advertisement of the Trust loan in the "Statesman". In all these above matters the Board merely sought to exercise the power of general control vested in them under Section 17 of the Act. There were no doubt minor matters but the time might come when the difference of opinion on questions of importance will lead to bitterness between the two bodies and an eventual dead lock in the administration of the Trust.

LORD SINHA WELCOMES SIR J. SIMON.

ENSURED OF "ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATION."

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Lord Sinha has sent the following message to Sir John Simon on board the s.s. "Mooltan": "Allow me to welcome you and your colleagues. Economic evils incapable of rapid remedy combined with natural sensitiveness and avoidable misunderstanding provoke hostile demonstrations from certain classes which I feel certain you will appraise at their proper value. Time and patience are necessary to dispel these passing clouds. In the mean time, rest assured of co-operation from all India in enquiries which, God willing, will result in increased goodwill between our respective countries."—Free Press.

AMRITSAR HINDU SABHA

AGAINST BOYCOTT

AMRITSAR, Jan. 31.

At a meeting of the Amritsar Hindu Sabha held this afternoon presided over by Lala Saindas the following resolution moved by Lala Rattanchand and seconded and supported by Messrs. Sethi Bishandas and Faqirchand, was passed by 41 votes against 14:—"This meeting of the Amritsar Hindu Sabha while regretting the non-inclusion of Indian element in the Simon Commission regards that its boycott is against the best interests of the Hindu community. It therefore appeals to Hindus of Amritsar not to observe hartal on 3rd February.—A. P.

NUMEROUS BOYCOTT MEETING IN CALCUTTA

"MOST IMPRESSIVE AND LARGEST PROCESSION"

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Boycott propaganda is increasing in strength and intensity. Every day numerous meetings are being held all over the province to proclaim boycott. Several schools, colleges and bar libraries have resolved to close their respective institutions on the 3rd. As many as seven meetings were held yesterday evening in different parts of the City and suburbs, when boycott and hartal were preached.

Three processions organised by the Congress Hindu Sabha and Corporation teachers, were out and paraded the streets of Calcutta preaching boycott. By far the most impressive and the largest procession was that organised by the Corporation school teachers in which men and women and little children, numbering 1000 marched waving national flags nad preaching hartal amidst shouts of "Bandemataram" and "Allaho Akbar" through Creular Road, Bowbazaar Road, and ended at College Square. Large and admiring crowds gathered on footpaths, housetops and balconies to watch the procession, and at places, the traffic had to be suspended to allow the procession to pass.—Free Press.

MEETING OF GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE STUDENTS.

A meeting of the Students of the Grant Medical College will be held to-day (Thursday) at 2 p.m. on the open Maidan near the College premises, when some leading workers in the movement will address.

The dean of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College has in response to the united demand of the students decided to close the College on the Hartal Day.

PRADHAN V. BAPTISTA

CASE WITHDRAWN ON APOLOGY

ALLEGATIONS NOT MEANT FOR MR. BAPTISTA.

On the accused's expressing his regret for the statements he had made regarding Mr. Joseph Baptista, the case in which Mr. L. G. Pradhan, a Bombay Pleader was charged by Mr. Baptista with defamation was marked compounded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday afternoon.

The subject matter of the complaint filed by Mr. Baptista contained among others the following statement made by the accused in the course of a letter published in the "Indian National Herald" of August 24, 1927:—

"Further the myth of good management was easily exploded when I found in the records of the Union (The Indian Seamen's Union) the report of the auditors for 1922. The very first statement runs as follows: 'Accounts, records and vouchers are in a chaotic state and very unsatisfactory. A sum of Rs. 38,450 is not accounted for at all and in the very first year of Mr. Baptista's presidency a sum of Rs. 7,201 was debited as litigation expenses.'"

Mr. Baptista took an objection to these statements which in his opinion contained serious imputations and insinuations against his personal character and were false, malicious and defamatory. He had, therefore, filed the complant.

The Magistrate inquired of the accused whether any explanation for the alleged defamation was possible.

ALLEGATIONS NOT MEANT FOR COMPLAINANT.

Mr. Pradhan at this expressed his regret for the libellous statements he had made and said that the allegations he had made did not apply to the period since which the complainant became the President of the Indian Seamen's Union or became connected with it but applied to the period before the complainant's connections with the Association started. The accused added that he never intended to cast any reflections on the complainant or harm his reputation, and he did not make any allegations personally against him. But said the accused, if Mr. Baptista thought that he (accused) had done so, he was sorry for the same.

Continuing, Mr. Pradhan explained that the allegations made by him in the second para of the complaint were made through a mistake, but he now found that they did not refer to the period after the complainant's connection with the Seamen's Association.

Mr. Baptista accepted the explanation of Mr. Pradhan and his expression of the regret and the case was marked compounded.

ACCUSED IN ATTEMPTED MURDER CASE.

HIGH COURT REJECTS BAIL APPLICATION.

Before Justices Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza at the High Court Mr. Jinnah made an application for bail on behalf of Narandas Premji, one of the accused alleged to have been concerned in the recent attempted murder of A. R. Dave, a police informant.

Mr. Jinnah contended that there was nothing before the Court except the bare statement of Dave in which he mentioned the name of the applicant as one of his assailants. Dave had attempted to blackmail the accused previously and had an eye on him to implicate him in a case under some pretext or other.

Mr. Jinnah submitted that the accused should not be penalised before he was convicted. There were no reasonable grounds for believing that the applicant had committed an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, which was the only ground for refusing bail. Counsel assured the Court that his client would not abscond nor tamper with the prosecution witnesses.

GOVERNMENT PLEADER'S OPPOSITION.

The application was opposed by the Government Pleader who drew attention to the serious nature of the offence. He submitted that unless it was shown to the contrary, the Court should assume that the Magistrate had used his discretion properly in refusing bail.

Their Lordships, giving judgment, observed that the Magistrate had given reasons for refusing bail. In their opinion, great weight should be attached to the allegations pointed out by the Magistrate against the accused. It was a crime of very desperate nature, and if any of the assailants was let on bail, he might try to kill the complainant so that his evidence might not be available.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

TENNIS.

HARD COURT TOURNEY

MRS. CLAYTON AND WADESON DEFEATED.

Wednesday provided an interesting programme in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament, and almost every match proved to be full of thrills and excitement. The great surprise of the day was the unexpected defeat of Mrs. Clayton and Commander Wadeson at the hands of Mrs. Jones and Kamruddin. Miss Stebbing and Raja Iyer had an easy time against Mr. and Mrs. C. W. H. Wand, while Miss Talyarkhan and Wagle, also, were not extended by Mrs. Delantine and Chatham. Commander and Mrs. Maundrell, however, gave a very good account of themselves and Mrs. Campbell and Chari were hard put to it to win against them.

There was only one match in the Ladies' Singles, Mrs. Turner defeating Mrs. Hunt in the best of three sets. This was a hard-fought match fortune vacillating between the two players.

In the Men's Doubles, Barday and Sutton went down to Khatao and Naoroji after a good encounter. Raja Iyer and Prince Ghanshyamsinghji found a hard nut to crack in the Bandra pair, Gonsalves and Pereira, who put up a splendid fight in their characteristic style. Both couples combined well and there was little to choose between them, but the winners made fewer mistakes.

To-day's programme promises to be a bumper attraction. Some excellent matches are down to be decided and the tennis should be worth seeing.

THE RESULTS

GENT'S DOUBLES.

Khatao and Naoroji beat Berday and Sutton, 7—5, 6—3.

Raja Iyer and Prince Ghanshyamsinhji beat Pereira and Gonsalves, 6—4, 6—4.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Mrs. Turner beat Mrs. Hunt, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Campbell and Chari beat Commander and Mrs. Maundrell, 7—5, 6—3.

Miss Talyarkhan and Wagle beat Mrs. Delantine and Chatham, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. Jones and Kamruddin beat Mrs. Clayton and Commander Wadeson, 6—6, 6—2.

Miss Stebbing and Raja Iyer beat Mr. and Mrs. Wand, 6—1, 6—1.

TO-DAYS PROGRAMME

HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

No. 1—Kamruddin vs. Prince Ghanshyamsinhji, at 4 p.m., followed by A. C. Pereira vs. R. A. Wagle.

No. 2—C. G. Freke vs. R. S. Raja Iyer, at 4 p.m., followed by Mrs. Clayton vs. Miss Stebbing.

On the 1st available Courts at 5 p.m.:—Dr. B. S. Chatham vs. C. Gonsalves.

Daruwalla and Dastur vs. Khatao and Naoroji.

SAVIOR OF TUKOJI RAO

"READY TO ADMIT MISS MILLER TO HINDUISM"

BOMBAY Feb. 1.

Dr. M. M. Surtaker, Secretary, Hindu Dharma Mandal, Gordhandas Building, Girgaum, Bombay has sent the following telegram to the ex-ruler of Indore at Colombo:

"Ready to admit Miss Miller to Hinduism."—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Feb. 1.
Previous Closing Rate	17.76
To day's Opening Rate	17.50
Difference	—.26
To-day's Closing Rate	17.37
Difference	—.39

LIVERPOOL.

	Feb. 1.
Previous Closing Rate	9.35
To-day's Opening Rate	9.33
Difference	unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	9.30
Difference	—.03
Broach Expectation	342

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Feb. 1.
Silver Ready	26 2 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 0 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—India and China sold.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Enrolments for 1928-29 Examinations have commenced. These are days of Specialists and Davar's College was the first to introduce these Courses in the successful teaching of which it enjoys a monopoly of 22 years.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1928.

ADVANCE BOYCOTT.

The boycott movement is progressing at a speed which few could have expected two months ago. We have seen how well Calcutta is organising both the boycott and the hartal. Bombay does not seem disposed to lag behind. The latest news available shows that numerous institutions like the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Hindustani Merchants' Association, the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, the Gold and Silver Merchants' Association, the Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Associations the Grain Merchants' Association, the Mahajan Association, the Cotton Brokers' Association, the Bombay Commission Agents' Association, the Bombay Shroff Association, the Type-Foundry Owners' Association and the Crawford Market Stall-holders' Association have all decided to join the hartal and close their respective offices or shops on Friday. Bombay workmen have already resolved in their various Works and at mass meetings to abstain from attending mills, factories and workshops. The Bombay Mill-owners may yet follow the lead of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association and close all the mills on Friday. It is a pity that red tape is allowed to stand between the Bombay Corporation and its duty to the country, notwithstanding the example of the Calcutta Corporation and the municipalities of Ahmedabad and several other places. The schools and colleges of Bombay are more or less controlled by Government and may not be closed. But there is enough evidence to prove that even if open, they will present a dreary appearance befitting a hartal. The most outstanding event in Bombay on Tuesday was another monster meeting of Muslims at Mustan Talao, the like of which has not been witnessed since the days of Non-Co-operation. This meeting has unanimously passed a resolution supporting the boycott and the hartal, one of the supporters of the resolution being Mr. A. S. Wali, the ex-Secretary of the now thoroughly discredited "All-India Muslim Federation". It is enough to comment on these activities in Bombay that never before has the City witnessed better concerted action by all classes, creeds and interests.

Good news pours in from other quarters too. All doubts about the position of the Sikhs have now been laid at rest by the decision of the All-Parties' Conference of Sikhs at Amritsar. This Conference has definitely resolved to "boycott the Simon Commission at all stages." It is also gratifying to note that the Nationalist Party in the Assembly, including Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar, has agreed on a common resolution boycotting the Commission, to be moved in the Assembly. The resolution runs thus: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to inform His Majesty's Government that the present constitution and the scheme of the Statutory Commission are wholly unacceptable to this House and that this House will, therefore, have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage and in any form". The improvement in the new resolution is that it drops all references to the precise conditions specified by Mr. Jayakar and throws on Government the burden of making fresh propsoals acceptable to the people. This change we regard as a distinct improvement specially because, as we have stated often before, it is impossible for the Commission or the British Government to give the Committee the equal status with the Commission that Mr. Jayakar demanded, unless Parliament itself revises the whole scheme. We are glad, indeed, that both Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar have whole-heartedly accepted the new resolution. We also share Lala Lajpat Rai's conviction that it is impossible that men like Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar "would in any way impair the solidarity of the national action in relation to this Commission."

It is but natural that this latest illustration of unanimity of feeling among all nationalists in the Assembly should disconcert the "Times of India" and its special correspondent at Delhi. The correspondent now describes the Nationalist Party led by Lala Lajpat Rai as a "little coterie," trying "to squeeze boons from a benign despot" but "either too insolent to apply itself to the constructive political effort which the principle of self-government essentially requires" or "unable to comprehend that the duties of citizenship which self-government imposes require such effort." The correspondent in his impatience to call the Nationalist Party names, forgets that despotism, however benign, and self-government can never go together. The Party sees the difficulty and is busy putting an end to the despotism and the make-believe of self-government. And that is precisely what gets on the nerves of the correspondent. Th "Times of India" is more diplomatic. Studiously silent about the gathering opposition to the Commission, the paper appeals to the public to believe that the Royal Commission can still do things that even the Government of India and His Majesty's Government cannot do. The Commission, it says, is above the control of either Government and "is [illegible] arbiter of its own procedure within the limits of reference." We are glad that our contemporary has stated a part of the truth, viz., that even the British Government cannot revise the present scheme and that the Commission is bound by "the terms of reference" and, as it adds elsewhere, by the wish of Parliament. We need not repeat that the terms of reference allow the Commission to deal with or appoint committees only for "subordinate enquiries" and the present wish of Parliament is, as is implied in the deliberate exclusion of Indians from the Commission and as was made perfectly clear in the Parliamentary debate, that Indians cannot present to Parliament a co-ordinate dissenting report. But it is the "intention" of Parliament, says the "Times," "to work in terms of brotherly co-operation with the Indian Legislatures." "On terms of dignity," says the special correspondent of the paper. Ambiguous phrases like these can be easily multiplied, and we can well expect the Commission to lavish them on Indians. We can even imagine the Commission co-operating with the humblest witness before them in a most dignified and even brotherly fashion. But the Commission or the "Times" must be purblind if they cannot yet understand that it is something much more than dignified or brotherly co-operation that India wants. India wants at least equal authority with the Commission and that, the "Times" has rightly told us, even His Majesty's Government cannot give. It is partly because neither the British Government nor the Commission can give equal authority to the Indian Legislature that the Nationalists have revised Mr. Jayakar's resolution. The "Times" may go on hoping—nothing but hope is left now—"that the party meetings which according to the Delhi reports, have already been called for the latter days of this week, will not result in pledges against co-operation with the Royal Commission being taken before the party leaders have had an opportunity of informal consultations with the members of the Commission." Well, the Nationalist Party's pledge is noticed above and the Congress Party has unanimously decided not even to attend the Assembly on Thursday when the Viceroy will address the Legislature. As Mr. Jinnah put it the other day, the whole country has already declared a constitutional war on the Commission.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S BOMBSHELL

The decision of President Patel to refuse permission to the introduction of the new Reserve Bank Bill, we have no doubt, must have caused consternation in official circles. But it is a decision which every one who has any respect for constitutional procedure will welcome and endorse. Many of the clauses of the old Reserve Bank Bill have been adopted by the Legislative Assembly and it is an outrage on public decency as well as the Constitution, such as exists, to seek to introduce a new Bill dealing with the same subject without first withdrawing the old Bill. Sir Basil Blackett and the Government, of which he is a member, may like to take the unconscionable and shameful step of driving a coach and six through the Constitution in order to carry through a measure that the country abhors. But they have counted without their host and the President deserves the congratulations of the country on the courageous stand he has taken up for the dignity of the Assembly and the firm manner in which he has prevented a gross abuse of its privileges.

It is repeatedly asserted in Anglo-Indian papers that the opposition to the Reserve Bank Bill as put forward by Government all comes from Bombay, and it is because Bombay wants to protect its vested interests. This kind of propaganda seems also to have had its effect in certain quarters, although the accusation could not be accepted for a moment by anyone who gives the least thought to the subject. There can be only two directions in which Bombay can try to get something for its own vested interests—a big slice of the share capital, and a large representation on the Directorate. If there are any other directions in which vested interests can fight for a finger in the pie, we shall be glad to have them pointed out to us. Now taking the first, namely, a large slice of the share capital—what are the facts? Has Bombay suggested that it should have a large slice of the share capital either in a direct or indirect manner? Has it asked for share capital at all? No. On the contrary, Bombay has been in the forefront in asking that there shall be no share capital, and that the new Bank shall be a State Bank, with all the capital that it may need found by the State, and all the profits going to the State, that is, to the general taxpayer. It is not Bombay that asks for any finger in the pie, but the European banking and commercial community and other supporters of Sir Basil Blackett. It is they who want share capital so that some of that capital and some of the corresponding profits may go into their pockets.

Let us now examine the second issue—a large representation on the Directorate. Has Bombay been aiming at any[illegible] the sort? Bombay is the most [illegible] centre of the Indian trading [illegible] community. If it wanted [illegible] Board, it would have been the first to [illegible] the shareholders' scheme, because, then, with the capital at its command, it could have hoped to hold a large number of shares, and to influence the election of a large number of its men on the Directorate. Bombay, has, on the contrary, most strenuously opposed the shareholders' scheme—the one scheme through which it might have secured control, and it is the European commercial community both here and in England that has most stoutly asked for a shareholders' scheme. It is not difficult for our readers to see which section it is that wishes to get control if it can. We need not point out that it is Bombay's representatives who have fought for the choice of Directors being left with the Assembly. Would they have done so if it was a large number of Bombay men on the Board that they wanted? Does anyone seriously wish to assert that Bombay's representatives can lead the Assembly by the nose? Such a claim would be absurd in view of the composition of the two largest parties in the Assembly—the Swarajists and the Nationalist. The utmost that Bombay could hope for in an election by the Assembly is one or two seats on the Board. The very fact that Bombay has been a strong advocate of such an election gives the lie to the suggestions so cleverly thrown out that it is the vested interests in Bombay that are opposing the shareholders' scheme.

The next point in this clever propaganda is that the Reserve Bank is going to usher in the millennium, that it is going to be a great blessing to this country, and will inaugurate an era of great prosperity for India, and that, therefore, Indians would be wise to accept any kind of scheme so long as it gives us a Reserve Bank. This, again, is an unabashed falsehood. No Reserve Bank can ever bring in any such millennium as is so profusely promised to us. If a Reserve Bank could do it, then there could not be unemployment and misery in England or Germany which have long been endowed with the blessings (!) of such a Bank. And South Africa? That country has had this blessing in its midst for the past seven years almost exactly on the lines of the Bank projected for us—is there anything to show that it has brought a millennium to it yet? If not, is it not incumbent on us to take all this beneficent talk with a very large pinch of salt, particularly when we know that it is Sir Basil Blackett and Lord Birkenhead that are so anxious to shower all these blessings upon us? Is it from Lord Birkenhead that India can look for a grant of Swaraj of any kind whatsoever?

THE IMMEDIATE WORK BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

WHY SIMON COMMISSION SHOULD BE BOYCOTTED.

(BY S. SATYAMURTI M.L.C.)

Of course, the immediate work before the country is so to organise the people and the electorates, especially, as to bring about a complete and effective boycott of the Simon Commission at every stage and in every form. The reasons for the boycott of Simon Commission have so often, so eloquently, and so convincingly been stated that it will be a task of supererogation to enumerate them again. But lest we forget, and in order to reinforce the position let me state categorically the three capital reasons why India can co-operate with the Commission only at the peril of her liberty and life.

INGRATITUDE AND INSULT.

During the Great War and shortly after it when the fate of Great Britain and the British Empire hung in the balance and when the Black and Brown troops from India, the "Slave Nation" had to be rushed to the fields of Flanders and France and India had to be "bled white" in the words of the then Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, in order to save the British Empire from German invasion and eventual conquest, the British statesman vied with one another in promising that the war was being fought for the establishment which was sought to be violated by the wild Huns, throughout the world not only in the Western, but also in the Eastern Hemisphere, by Mr. Lloyd George, the then Premier.

The War was won; Indian help was no longer required, and Britain could afford to flout India. That is why an arrogant Secretary of State for India and an acquiescing Viceroy have agreed to the appointment of a Commission which represents to us in the most vulgar form the assertion of British might over India's right. We who speak in the name of the Indian National Congress have never accepted the insulting preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919 and, therefore, do not accept it to-day. We refuse to share responsibility for the political future of India with the British Parliament or any other human agency. We believe that India has a right to determine her future. Therefore, as this Simon Commission violates the fundamental right of India to self-determination it ought to be boycotted, unless we voluntarily enslave ourselves afresh as born slaves of Great Britain.

A QUESTION OF SELF-RESPECT.

It is a tragic fact that to-day here and now, we cannot offer either violent or non-violent battle to Great Britain and assert our right to Swaraj in spite of Great Britain. But it does not follow from that we should be so lost to all sense of self-respect as to be voluntary partners in the perpetration of our political slavery. I am clearly of opinion that the acceptance of the Royal Commission wholly or even in any modified form unless the Commission is withdrawn and a Round Table Conference is constituted accepting India's right to self-determination will mean signing the death warrant of the liberty of the nation. I, therefore, confidently appeal to my countrymen at least to summon enough self-respect and sense of national dignity to spurn this unwanted Commission.

There are still some Indians amongst us who have a touching faith in British willingness to confer Swaraj to India. They are making wild attempts to make the deaf hear and the blind see. They have asked the Government and Sir John Simon to make some speeches in India, containing honeyed words, so that they may cooperate with the Commission and make themselves plausible in the eyes of a gullible public if such exists in India to-day. Let us be done with this playing with dolls. The fact of the matter is Great Britain cannot and will not share responsibility for the political future of India.

BOMBAY'S OPPORTUNITY.

These are the three capital reasons in my judgment, and I am proud to say in the judgment of every other thinking politician throughout India, why this Commission has to be boycotted as a supreme national duty at this hour of crisis. Bombay has to give the lead to the rest of India in this matter. She is the Gateway of India not to her enemies, but to her friends. The Simon Commission may have no personal enmity towards India; I believe they have none, but they come as representing the

(Continued on page 11).

SIMON COMMISSION AND HARTAL

A WORD TO THE LEADERS AND THE LED.

(BY S. K. VAIDYA.)

II.*

England is excited over the boycott of the Simon Commission. The vested interests are educating the natives of that country by intensive Press propaganda; not only that but they are also sending out long messages to India and all the world through Reuter, to let them know what they think 'At Home'.

Mr. Woolacott (late Editor of the "Pioneer" of Allahabad) writing in the "Sunday Times" of London, is convinced that the fruits of a movement associated with the word Hartal are bound to be murder, arson and death on the scaffold, and reminds the public there that although the attempt of the leaders of the non-co-operation movement to boycott the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1921 was an 'ignominious failure', before their activities were suppressed, they inflicted incalculable injury to India. He is further convinced that if an attempt is made to coerce the 'most virile Mohamadan classes to join the demonstration of Hartal the position will be pregnant with the gravest potentialities and it may lead to disastrous results." The "Observer" is convinced that "the Hartal agitation is pushed beyond the suggestion of terrorism and Indian opinion is in danger of being stifled, by its alleged spokesmen." But to assure the British public and also the whole world, Mr. Woolacott heaves a sigh of relief and confidently says that "it may be assumed that the authorities are fully prepared to deal with any disorders that may arise."

ENGLAND PREPARED!

The stage is set. Their propaganda department is working at top-pitch-efficiency. England is prepared to give battle to the hartal-wallas. England is convinced there are bound to be murders and arson and England is fully prepared. Can you blame the British on the ground of want of foresight and preparedness in the face of such a calamity as the proposed boycott of the Simon Commission? Indians may rest assured, that, if need be, the resources of the 'whole Empire' shall be mobilised in the interests of the Indians, to suppress any disorders that may result from the hartal and Indians may further rest assured that most of this charitable and unselfish work of 'teaching the Indians a salutary lesson' and of teaching them 'how to behave in the presence of their Masters', will be done, with due regard to the observance of proper formalities, by the use of Indians against Indians, whenever and wherever possible. Don't you see, the British are, if not anything, at least constitutionalists and if they can help it, they would avoid all unconstitutional acts. If the world can be informed that it was the Indians themselves that condemned the Hartal and further that they felt so strongly on the subject that they went to the length of effectively dealing with those who wanted to coerce them into the observance of the Hartal, it would be quite enough. What a nice bit of news it would be both for the British and the 'civilised' world? I would not be surprised in the least if some one turns round and says that advance reports of the happenings of the 3rd February and even informing and assuring leaders on the topic of the moment are already in type to be released at the right moment. To me it would appear to be a part of legitimate preparedness in the furtherance of their adopted propaganda.

But the question before India to-day is:—Are we Indians going to oblige them? Are we going to be so foolish as to play the game of those who wish to see fighting among ourselves? May I ask, who is thinking of murder and of arson? Certainly not those who are advocating Hartal. But need we ask that question now, when the "Sunday Times" and the "Observer" of London have already given the answer? It is they who are thinking of murders and arson. That is the sort of reception they imagine would be given to the Simon Commission. It is evident that someone has perpetrated either a hoax on the British public or has deliberately tried to mislead them by sending out false and alarming reports of what is likely to happen in India because of the proposed Hartal.

NOT AN ACT OF AGGRESSION.

But we must tell them that they are hopelessly deceived by such reports. The meaning of Hartal is absolutely clear to every Indian. It is a public method of protest against the State, recognised by time-ho-

(Continued on page 11).

*Previous article appeared on January 28.

Notes of the Day.

Stresemann, The Flatterer.

The shrewdness of Dr. Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, who is anxious at the present moment to warn the whole world of the danger to international peace from the militarist policy of France, makes him fulsome in his praise of England. "Has any one the right to doubt that England will keep her pledged word?" he asks in an impassioned oration reviewing the action taken by various Powers on the Locarno Treaties. He contrasts the British attitude towards Germany with that of France where they "clamour for still greater security" from the nation beyond the Rhine. It is a great diplomatic demarche on the part of Dr. Stresemann to set the League of Nations thinking that so far Germany has behaved with the League in perfectly angelic fashion and that similar conduct on its part can be guaranteed, thanks to Britain's friendship with it, but the German Nationalists are bound to ask what precisely Britain has done to lighten the heavy reparations burden their country has to bear.

The Balkan Imbroglio.

Unless the Big Powers who dominate the League of Nations and who can dominate if they only choose to do so, the politics of the Balkan States, warn Italy and her neighbours across the Adriatic of the folly of perennial squabbles, sooner or later there will be another conflagration in the Balkans. If there is, England and France in particular cannot avoid the responsibility of having indirectly caused it. The relations between Jugo-Slavia and Italy are at the breaking-point. A Fascist journal goes to the length of suggesting that all preparations of the Jugo-Slav armies are directed against Italy. But Italy is Britain's friend just as Jugo-Slavia is the particular protege of France. Italy is making overtures to Greece by offering an amelioration in the condition of the Greek population of the Dodecanese islands. Jugo-Slavia has a feeling that against her is being created another influence in the Balkans. She is entitled to expect help from the Big Powers when she protests against this "encroaching" policy of Signor Mussolini.

Blasco Vincente Ibanez.

Blasco Vincente Ibanez will be long remembered as the brilliant author of the "Four Horses of the Apocalypse," a post-war work in which he gave magnificent proof of his unrivalled powers of portraying the play of elemental human passions which are responsible for war and carnage. He was a passionate preacher of radical doctrines and the whole Spanish nation, including the landed gentry who disliked his political theories but were proud of him as a great writer, regards his death as a great national loss. Ibanez had strong views about the danger to Spain of a dictatorship and De Rivera decided that he had better be absent from his homeland. He felt the exile and the reasons for it bitterly. The bitterness is expressed in his last wish that he should be buried at Mentone, the French town to which he had retired.

No-tax Campaign in Alibag.

"I am now 73 years old. My days are practically numbered. My only desire before I die is that you may carry this movement to a successful termination." In these words Mr. R. L. Gharat, the veteran fighter on behalf of the sorely harassed ryots in the Kolaba District, concluded his touching speech in the District Conference while moving a resolution, recommending non-payment at least of a portion of the increased revenue dues and condemning Government's policy in that behalf. Mr. Kelkar, President of the Conference, has unhesitatingly declared that the relations between landholders and Government being merely those of a debtor and creditor in accordance with the provisions of the Land Revenue Code itself, their movement was a perfectly lawful one. And even if it was not, he as a Responsivist would recommend the adoption of that policy in so far as Government had flouted their own law, the express resolutions of the Bombay Legislative Council and the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in regard to Land Revenue policy. Since the Conference has unanimously adopted the no-tax resolution and Mr. P. Nagardas, the Chairman, Mr. Gharat, the President of the No-tax Committee, and Mr. Gosavi, President of the District Congress Committee, are working in complete concord, with the pleaders, merchants, sowkars, tenants, and workers of the District, the success of the movement seems to be assured. We trust, however, better counsels will prevail with the Government of Bombay and the latter will make an earnest attempt to remove this genuine grievance of the ota of Alibag.

RESPOND TO COUNTRY'S CALL

ALL-INDIA HARTAL TOMORROW.

RESOLVE OF HARTAL

G. I. P. AUTHORITIES' THREAT

RAILWAY WORKERS ADAMANT

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' "NO"

The Tilak Bridge Maidan at Dadar was the scene of considerable enthusiasm on Wednesday night when a public meeting was held under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee to condemn the appointment of the Simon Commission and to concert measures to make the boycott of the Commission and the hartal organised in the "honour" of the arrival of the Commissioners a success. The meeting was largely attended. Mr. F. J. Ginwala presided.

Mr. Ginwala at the outset referred to the meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers which was held that evening to consider the threat given to them by the Agent of the Railway that if they, who were considered employees of the Government in any way, joined the hartal on Friday, severe notice would be taken of their action. The very same Agent had stated, said Mr. Ginwala, that the G. I. P. Railway workers were not Government employees when the workers demanded for them the same rights as extended to other Government employees. However, the workers had remained adamant and had decided to stick to their decision for joining the strike.

The strike or hartal on Friday, continued Mr. Ginwala, should be absolutely peaceful.

Concluding, Mr. Ginwala said that Indians must assert their right to govern their country and the best way to begin was to boycott the Commission as the Egyptians boycotted the Milner Commission.

PRICE OF INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Spratt traced the history of the appointment of the Simon Commission and said it was very audacious for the British Government to assume a sort of parental attitude towards India and judge whether or not the people of India were capable to govern their own country. The speaker described the position of Britain in relation with the nations of the world. They would not get independence so easily. For independence they would be required to pay a heavy price. It will have to be paid not by a few Indians but by cent per cent of Indians.

Mr. Spratt then referred to the arrival of the Commission and asked his hearers to begin mass action by observing a general peaceful hartal on Friday and continue it till independence was won. The first step was to carry out the hartal in a complete manner and therefore it was the duty of every Indian to make that demonstration an overwhelming success.

FRIDAY'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. Nimbkar then outlined the programme for Friday. The speaker asked the residents of the G Ward not to send their children to schools in spite of the School Committee's decision not to close the schools.

Mr. Nimbkar deplored the attitude of the mill-owners of Bombay who had refused even to accept Friday as a holiday instead of Sunday.

The meeting then terminated late at night with a vote of thanks to the chair.

LAW STUDENTS JOIN HARTAL

The following appeal has been enthusiasticaly sigred by the Students of the Government Law College who have decided to observe Hartal on Friday:—

To The Students of the Government Law College. Friends,

The Simon Commission is due to arrive at Bombay on Friday, the 3rd of February 1928. It is needless to remind you that the Commission as constituted is a deliberate insult to every Indian and a challenge to assert our self-respect.

It is up to the student-world to see that Bombay plays her role to perfection in the repudiation of the Commission which is to take the form of All-India 'hartal' on February 3rd 1928. Remember that the students of other colleges, both men and women have come out bravely to do their bit. There is no reason why law-students should lag behind. Therefore it behoves you to join your brother-students in registering an emphatic protest against the Commission. And it is to be hoped that you will rise to a man and rally the appeal. It is unessential to expatiate further on your duty towards yourselves and your countrymen.

Our weapon is at best a negative one, but we are bound to make the best use of it so, observe a day's Hartal on February 3rd by staying away from the Law College on that day.

FOLLOW NATIONAL MANDATE.

BOMBAY'S ROUSING PROGRAMME.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING

TO VINDICATE INDIA'S SELF-RESPECT.

The following is the text of the Resolutions passed unanimously by all Parties at the Boycott Conference in Benares:—

This Conference representing various political parties is unanimously of opinion that the Statutory Commission must be left severely alone by the people of India and in pursuance of this resolution, it appeals to the people:

(1) to observe hartal all over India on February 3rd, the day the Statutory Commission lands at Bombay, the hartal to be observed from the morning till the time of the meetings referred to in Clause 2;

(2) to hold public meeting all over India on February 3rd at 4-30 p.m. At these meetings the following resolution to be placed for adoption:—

"This meeting of the citizens of.....places on record its condemnation of the appointment of the Statutory Commission in utter disregard of Indian opinion and its firm resolve to have nothing to do with that Commission in any form and at any stage of its work. It calls upon all the elected members of the Council of State, the Assembly and the Legislative Councils and in particular the representatives of this (town, province, etc.) to do everything that lies in their power to oppose and prevent the formation of a Committee of the Legislature in connection with the said Commission. This meeting places on record its opinion that the Constitution of India should be framed by Indians and strongly supports the proposal of a special convention to frame such a Constitution."

TOMORROW'S PROGRAMME IN CITY.

The following programme has been arranged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in co-operation with the various District Congress Committees, Labour Unions and other public bodies to the City with regard to the Boycott and Hartal demonstration in the City:—

Demonstration at the Ballard Pier in the morning with black flags.

Huge Chaupatti meeting to be held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and various other political bodies at 6 p.m. to condemn the Simon Commission, will be presided over by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Phiroz Sethna, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. K. F. Nariman, K. P. Khadilker, Vir Wamanrao Joshi, Jayasukhlal K. Mehta, Rao Saheb Kanaji Rajuji, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and others will speak.

Special enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

Arrangement for Loud Speakers is made.

STUDENTS PROGRAMME

The students from the different colleges and schools will join the Ballard Pier Demonstration.

A meeting of students will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 3-30 p.m. at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall.

After that, the procession of students and youths will start for Chaupatti led by Mr. K. F. Nariman.

The students will all attend the Chaupatti meeting.

THE WORKERS PROGRAMME

The Workers Hartal Committee has organised the following programme:—

The workers from the different Unions will come in different batches and assemble near the Damoder Thackersey Hall, Parel, a procession will start from there and will pass through Delisle Road, Arthur Road, Byculla, and Kamatipura and will reach near the office of the Municipal Workers' Union near Foras Road.

A huge Labour meeting will be held there and resolution condemning the Simon Commission and also incorporating the demands of workers will be passed.

OTHER ARRANGEMENTS

In order to maintain strict peace in the City, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has made the following arrangements:—

The following people will be in-charge, in different centres and the public are requested to respect their wishes with regard to the maintenance of order and peace.

At the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's Office, Tele. No. 40671. In-charge Mr. Jehangir B. Patel.

At the Central Khilafat Committee's office, Tele. No. 40318. In-charge Maulana Shaukat Ali.

At the Mole Station, In-charge, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Jehangir B. Patel and V. A. Desai.

"A" Ward In-charge, Fort Volunteer Corps, Head Quarters, Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor's office, tele. No. 22777.

"B" Ward, In-charge, Seth Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo, Tele. No. 21805.

"C" Ward. In-charge, the "C" Ward, District Congress Committee, Rashtriya Shala, Asoka Bldg., Princess Street.

"D" Ward, In-charge, Mr. K. B. Sanzgiri, Congress House, Tele. No. 40671.

"E" Ward, In-charge, Messrs. Silam and Pupala, Head Quarters, Mr. Pupala's Office, 6th Kamatipura Lane, Tele. No. 42449.

"F and G" Wards, In-charge, Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Head Quarters. The Damoder Thackersey Hall, Parel, Tele. No. 400006.

Chaupatti meeting, In-charge, Messrs. V. A. Desai and K. B. Sanzgiri.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. R. S. Nimbker will be moving in the whole City.

In case of any emergency, the pubic are requested to inquire with the Heads at the various centres.

ADVICE TO ELDERS

IS PATRIOTISM A SIN?

BOY AND GIRL STUDENTS' FRANK SPEECHES

"PROVOCATION TO BE MET BY SMILE

The students of Bombay were at the height of their enthusiasm at a public meeting held under the auspices of the League of Bombay Youth on Wednesday evening at the premises of the Servants' of India Society. Students from different educational institutions attended this meeting in their hundreds and attendance of lady students was noteworthy. Mr. K. F. Nariman who presided over the meeting was lustily cheered by the audience on his rising to make his opening speech.

In his bright speech, Mr. Nariman explained at some length why he had joined the youths' movement in Bombay. The young men and women of India, he observed, had a great responsibility on their shoulders as the makers of India's political destiny. Proceeding, he said he wanted to place before them his views about the youths' movement as frankly as possible. He had agreed to join that movement because he felt it would lead the country a step further in the achievement of her goal. (Cheers). It was really deplorable, he added, that there were a few elderly leaders among them, who not only did not favour that movement but also discouraged it in all possible ways. He would only beg of such leaders that they should keep their counsels to themselves and not come in the way of others (Hear, hear).

LIMITS OF AUTHORITY.

It pained him immensely to note, Mr. Nariman went on to say, that this new awakening among young students was characterised in certain quarters as a revolt against the authorities of the educational institutions. In his opinion, it was not a revolt at all. He would be the first man to appeal to students to keep in their minds that in matters educational and pertaining to their studies their first and foremost duty was to obey their authorities. But, he held there could be no authority without its limits. However great and powerful an authority might be, it had its own limitations and the persons in possession of authority had always got to bear that fact in their minds. When the college authorities overstepped the legitimate limits of their authority and jurisdiction it was up to students to differ from those authorities and obey the dictates of their own conscience.

'DEFY IN ALL HUMILITY."

Patriotism was no sin, added Mr. Nariman. If the college authorities could prevent the students from loving their motherland they could as well prevent them from loving their parents, brothers and sisters. (Laughter). True love was bound to manifest itself notwithstanding the restrictions that would be put upon it. Therefore his advice to students was that they should defy their authorities, in all humility, if those authorities went out of their way and tried to prevent them from doing their duty to their Motherland. (Applause).

Concluding, Mr. Nariman asked them to remember that the 3rd. of February was the day of universal examination in India. (Applause). That examination was far more important than their ordinary University examinations. (Loud applause). If they passed that examination with creditable success their career as citizens was bound to be a glorious

(Continued on page 9).

BOYCOTT MEETING BLOCKED BY POLICE.

SOWARS CHARGE ON CROWD?

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

An unfortunate incident marked the passage of the Burra Bazar Congress procession when six persons including two Sikhs received slight injuries this evening. It is reported that when the procession, after passing through the Cotton Street, reached Pagyapatti and wanted to get into the land owned by the Parbaticharandutt Lane where the boycott meeting was announced to be held, the processionists found the land on which the meeting was to be held barricaded with some bamboo poles and some police sergeants standing nearby.

Dr. Das Gupta, the President of the Burra Bazar Congress Committee, who led the procession wanted to get into the plot with the processionists, but was prevented by the sergeants who said that the owner of the land did not like the meeting to be held there and had asked for police protection. Dr. Das Gupta wanted to see the copy of the petition, but the sergeants pointed out a man as the representative of the landlord. Dr. Das Gupta said that until a written order was produced they would hold the meeting, but as they were still opposed the meeting was ultimately held on the public street, Baba Gurditt Singh presiding. The whole land in front including Harrison Road was blocked with about 5,000 men. The traffic was held up. Reinforcements came from Lalbazar headed by the Deputy Commissioner. As the meeting was continued it was stated Sowars charged the crowd with the result that six men were more or less injured.—Free Press.

SIR BASIL'S EARLY DISASTER.

NEW RESERVE BANK BILL.

"INSULT TO ASSEMBLY AND MOCKERY TO SELECT COMMITTEE."

PRESIDENT PATEL RULES IT OUT OF ORDER.

In the Legislative Assembly, to-day Mr. Patel refused to call upon Sir Basil Blackett to introduce the new Reserve Bank Bill as in his view such procedure would violate the propriety of the House and would be an abuse of its privilege while the old Bill was not withdrawn.—

ASSEMBLY IN SESSION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

The cold weather session of the Legislative Assembly opened to-day, with Mr. Patel in the chair. Though the agenda was of a formal nature a large number of people was seen in the public galleries. A number of members were sworn in, and an hour was spent in questions.

Sir George Rainy introduced the Bill amending the Indian Merchants Shipping Act, which provides for the administration of shipping and navigation by the Government of India direct, instead of through the agency of Local Governments. Provision has, however, been made in the Bill to give the necessary elasticity in administration during the period of transition and to permit the delegation of powers in matters which it may be found, can, with more convenience, continue to be administered through the agency of Local Governments.

Members were slow to come in Sir Basil Blackett the leader of the House, was one of the first to enter the Chamber. The general greetings had common reference to the ceiling of the Chamber, and hope was expressed that the repairs that had been made would have made it safe. Lobby news was that Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru had given notice of a motion of adjournment to call attention to-day to the South African Liquor Bill.

The Swarajist benches were empty when the President was ushered in. The Swarajists came in later, and were applauded by non-officials. Lobby conversations among Swarajists showed that they would walk out after the introduction of the Reserve Bank Bill. The official benches were full, and non-official attendence was fair. Mr. Jinnah and Pundit Malaviya were not present.

The Nationalist Party was well represented. It had, at its meeting in the morning, re-elected unanimously all its office-bearers, so that Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Jayakar remain for another year as the Party's Leader and Deputy Leader respectively.—A. P.

Thirteen new members, mostly officials, were sworn in. They were Messrs. Graham, Mitchell, Woodhead, Shillidy, S. Lall, V. P. Rao, Allison, Taylor, Aziz. B. H. Chatterjee, Couper, J. C. Chatterjee (nominated non-official) and Muhammad Rafique (Elected).

INTERPELLATIONS.

At question time Mr. Graham answering Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said that the question of the appointment of an Indian representative permanently at Geneva was under consideration.

Sir George Rainy, replying to Sir Purshottamdas who drew attention to the strong action taken by the South African Government against the rebate system, said that the Government had considered the effect of the rebate system on the sea trade of India, but they were not convinced that its abolition would be in the interests of India as a whole.

Sir Purshottamdas: Then in this matter of general principle, the Governments of India and South Africa are not acting similarly, though the case is identical?

Sir George Rainy replied that the case of India was different, though the general principles, as such, were applicable to all countries.

MR. CRERAR RETICENT.

Answering Munshi Ishwar Saran with reference to the Simon Commission Mr. Crerar said that the responsibility for submitting the names of the members of the Royal Commission rested with the Secretary of State. He added: "I think the Honourable member will realise that I am unable to make any statement about any confidential conversations that might have taken place."

Munshi Ishwar Saran: What I wish to know is not anything relating confidential conversations, but to whether legal and constitutional advisers of the Government were consulted about the interpretation of Section 84(a).

Mr. Crerar: I am afraid I cannot make at this stage any fuller statement on the matter.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL.

Replying to Mr. Joshi, Sir B. N. Mitra, said that the Government hoped to introduce a Bill amending the Workmen's Compensation Act in the present session, but no general revision of the Act was contemplated, the Government's proposals being limited to the removal of such defects in the existing Act in the matters of detail as experience of its working had brought to light.

Mr. Joshi, in a supplementary question asked whether in framing the Bill, the Government of India had consulted organisations interested in this problem.

Sir Bhupendranath replied in the negative, and added that when the Bill came up before the House, all parties interested in it would have an opportunity of expressing their opinion in the matter.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

At the conclusion of the question hour, the President announced the receipt of a notice of a motion for adjournment of the House from Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, relating to the Liquor Bill now before the South African Parliament. Pandit Kunzru said that the matter had intimate bearing on the spirit of the Cape Town Agreement, and the Assembly was, technically, the only body which could represent the views of the country before it was too late, and the Bill was passed by the Union Parliament.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai on behalf of the Government admitted that the matter was urgent and of public importance, but he wished to show why it should not be pressed at this stage.

The President said that before he allowed Mr. Bajpai to proceed, he should know whether Mr. Kunzru was willing to withdraw his motion after hearing the Government's explanation.

DIPLOMATIC OBJECTIONS.

Sir Basil Blackett represented that there were objections from the point of view of diplomacy and from the point of view of the real interests of India, to pressing this motion. The Government of India were in full agreement with Indian opinion on this matter and had taken steps to represent their views.

The President declared that so long as the motion was in order he had no option but to accept it, and it was for His Excellency the Viceroy to disallow discussion, if he so wished.

Pandit Kunzru declared his willingness to withdraw the motion if the Government promised a day for discussion of the subject should the Assembly so desire at a later stage. He did not, however, think that an expression of opinion by the House would imperil negotiations.

Sir Basil Blackett expressed his inability to commit himself to the allotment of a day in view of the fact that the present discussion would take only two hours. He opposed the motion. (Laughter).

MOTION SUPPORTED.

On the President calling on the members who supported the motion to stand, Nationalists and Independents stood up. Sir Darcy Lindsay was also among the supporters, but as the counting was proceeding the Swarajists who had remained

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES AT MADRAS

10,000 PEOPLE MARCH IN PROCESSION

LEADERS' STIRRING ADDRESSES

"POVERTY AND HUNGER, DIRECT OUTCOME OF FOREIGN RULE"

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed when Mr. Satyamurti was borne by students on their arms to a meeting held at Georgetown, and organised under the auspices of the National Youth League, in order to advocate the boycott of the Commission. Mr. Satyamurti was thus brought for a distance of over two furlongs amidst loud cries of Bandemataram.

Over ten thousand people marched today carrying national flags to attend mass meeting at Tilak Ghat. It was held at the same place, where serious disturbance took place last Sunday. It was a determined crowd undeterred by the experience of last meeting's rowdy scenes that had gathered. The meeting began at 6 p.m. and lasted for two hours. There was no disturbance and, the meeting ended amidst cries of Jai.

In his speech at the meeting Dr Varadarajulu referred to the hooliganism the other day, and said that the fact that the police were kept in reserve opposite to the Tilak Ghat in the Presidency College compound reflected seriously upon Government and its intentions. He asked all those present to give one determined answer to the Commission when it landed on Indian shores. Government were trying to play one community against another setting up new parties. He hoped that united hartal would be observed on the 3rd.

Mr. Satyamurti then addressed the meeting. He said he could not but refer to last Sunday's happenings, and made some serious allegations in course of which he charged police with indifference with full knowledge that disturbance was going to take place. He said the arm of the Congress was as long as that of anybody else, and it would make itself felt.

Explaining the implications of the hartal, Mr. Satyamurti said it was not based on physical force. The hartal bespoke the resentment of a nation. We know, said Mr. Satyamurti, what it is to go and ask daily-waged-earners like hackney drivers, labourers, etc., to forego a day's earnings. We realise the hard-ship of the poorest of the poor, and when we ask them to face the prospect of a wageless day we ask them to acknowledge that poverty and hunger in this land are direct outcome of foreign rule.

Mr. Satyamurti next read a telegram from Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar saying that in spite of the disturbances and hooliganism, the programme of the Boycott Commission should be carried out as originally planned.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed next reminded Moslems of Non-Co-operation days and of how Hindus stood shoulder to shoulder with them in their days of distress.

Mr. Prakasam speaking next said that Englishmen did not know that beneath all our racial and caste troubles we have been building up a unity all these six years which has taken present shape and form. We have also learnt how to unite in the face of common danger just as Conservatives, Liberals and Labourites in England know how to unite where Imperial interests were concerned.—Free Press

ESCAPED SLAVES FROM ABYSSINIA

FIND REFUGE IN BRITISH CONTROLLED SUDAN

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The fate of the slaves escaping from Abyssinia to British-controlled Sudan is dealt with in an interesting letter from Sir A. Chamberlain to the Anti-Slavery Society stating that 173 slaves have been officially recorded as entering Gedaref in ten years while Abyssinian refugees sometimes appear in the Rosieres and Kurmuk districts of the Fung province, usually in small parties but recently in larger groups of hundred and hundred and fifty. The letter declares that in no case has an escaped slave been sent back and refugees were never compelled to return unless a criminal offence had been fully proved against them. The feature of the correspondence is copies of picturesquely worded appeals from the slave-owners to the local authorities to return their "property".—Reuter's Special.

FIGHT BETWEEN IRAQIAN AND SYRIAN TRIBES

LATTER'S CHIEF CARRIED OFF

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Jerusalem.—A message from Deirelzor that fight occurred between Sheikh Agelelyaur, chief of the Shammar tribes on the Iraq border and Shammar-elkarsa tribes of Syria and that the latter's chief Subbah Bin Suleiman and flocks were carried off.—Reuter's Special.

SIR BASIL'S EARLY DISASTER

(Continued from page 7.)

seated, feeling that the requisite number might not be found stood up, to make up the required support, and the President thereupon declared amidst laughter that the motion had the necessary support, and would be discussed on the termination of to-day's business.

SIR G. PADDISON'S DEATH.

Sir Basil Blackett moved for the expression of condolence at the death of Sir George Paddison.

Sir Basil Blackett paid a tribute to the memory of Sir George Paddison, and referred to his work on the deputation to South Africa.

Sir D'arey Lindsay, as a member of the Deputation to South Africa, testified to the great heart and sympathetic nature of Sir George.

Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, on behalf of their respective parties, joined in paying tributes to Sir George Paddison, and President Patel associated himself with the expressions of regret before stating that the message of sympathy would be communicated to Sir George's family.

Sir Basil Blackett rose to introduce the new Reserve Bank Bill.

A POINT OF ORDER.

The President allowed Mr. Aney to raise a point of order.

Mr. Aney contended that the motion of Sir Basil Blackett would not be in order for various reasons. The old Bill had been partly discussed in the last session of the House, and the House had decided on its principle. Thefore, any motion now asking the Assembly to reopen discussion of the same subject and go back on a principle already decided upon would offend against the principle of "res judicata." Was Sir Basil right in bringing before the Assembly a Bill dealing with a subject which had not been finally decided upon, and which the Assembly was in possession of? Such a procedure, even if it was technically correct, would not be in accordance with the dignity and prestige of the Assembly, which should refuse to be coerced. This abnormal procedure contemplated by the Government also offender against the rule of repetition and the rule of anticipation, which were recognised in every constitution.

Sir Basil Blackett said that he was zealous of the dignity of the Assembly, and in a true sense, an Assembly man. He therefore trusted that the House would acquit him of the sin of offending its dignity. Mr. Graham would explain the constitutional aspect of this question.

TWO COURSES BEFORE GOVT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that two courses were open to the Government, either to withdraw the old Bill and bring a new Bill, or get the old Bill passed in this House, and bring amendments to it in the Council of State. But the Government would not have the old Bill withdrawn, because they were sure that its withdrawal required the unanimous consent of the House, which the Government were sure they would not obtain.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar intervened in order to obtain a ruling from the chair on this constitutional point, with a view to enable the Congress Party to determine its conduct on this and some other subjects. He said that the Government had no right to introduce a new Bill when the Assembly was in possession of the original Bill. It was the Chair and the whole House which were in possession of the Old Bill. Moreover, having regard to the expressed commitment of the Government to the principle of the Old Bill, it was not open to the Finance Member, from a technical or commonsense point of view, to seek to introduce a new Bill. The rule-making authorities never contemplated such a grotesque and absurd procedure as the Government now contemplated.

REPLY TO OBJECTIONS.

Replying to the objections that had ben advanced, Mr. Graham, Legislative Secretary, explained that the House could not under the rules, compel the Government to proceed with a Bill to its final conclusion. It was absurd and incongruous to suggest that for the preservation of the dignity of this House the Government should allow the Old Bill to be passed here, and then bring the necessary amendments in the other House. The Government had no fear that if they had desired to withdraw the old Bill, the House would not have agreed to it. The old Bill was alive, but in a state of suspended animation and the Government did not propose to make any motion in respect of it in this session. The House had seen the last of that Bill. (Cries of has it? Are you quite sure? It may come up at any time).

A PRECEDENT.

Proceeding Mr. Graham maintained that there was no question of anticipation. Then relating to the ground of repetition Mr. Graham quoted Standing Order 31 and said that precedents had been set for the present course when Sir Hari Singh Gour brought forward a Bill for the removal of the sex bar against women legal practitioners practising in Courts. No select committee was appointed on it because the Government had brought forward another Bill on the same subject.

At this stage the President drew Mr. Graham's attention to the fact that Sir Hari Singh Gour did not convene a select committee because an undertaking had been given by the Government, that they would bring in their own Bill.

Mr. Graham contended that there were two cills before the House in the same session, and one of them, Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill, was not proceeded with. The same was the position now in respect of the present Bills.

INSULT AND MOCKERY.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas called attention to the dangers involved in this procedure. Mr. Graham had said that the Government were not afraid of the withdrawal of the old Bill. Why not then first withdraw it?

Sir Basil Blackett: Sir, the only question before the House is whether the procedure is regular or not.

Chairman: Sir Purshottamdas is in order.

Sir Purshottamdas continuing said that the case of Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill was not identical. "I say that the Government will itself regret this procedure in future." It is an insult to this House, and mockery of those who spent several months in the Joint Committee considering the original Bill."

Munshi Ishwar Saran considered that while the House could not compel the author of any Bill to proceed with it, it could put its foot down against the Government playing with it by introducing parallel legislation. This dangerous procedure, if followed, might lead at a time to the introduction of two or four parallel bills on the same subject.

The President then gave his ruling on the point, to the effect that unless the Government withdrew the old Bill he could not call upon Sir Basil Blackett to formally introduce the Bill.—A.P.

SWARAJISTS WALK OUT.

The Swarajist members then withdrew from the House in a body.

Sir Basil Blackett announced that in view of the ruling of the President on the introduction of the Reserve Bank Bill he was unable to make a statement with regard to the business to be transacted next week. He hoped to make the statement at the earliest possible opportunity.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

SOUTH AFRICAN LIQUOR BILL

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Meeting after lunch, the Assembly discussed the adjournment motion of Pandit Kunzru regarding Liquor Bill before the South African Parliament. Pandit Kupnzru traced the history of the Cape Town Agreement and said that although every section of Indians was not satisfied with it, they accepted it as marking a great advance in the hope that it would lead to an amicable understanding for all future. But this Bill was clearly a racial legislation against Indians inasmuch as it was specifically aimed against Asiatics. No doubt the Minister of Justice in South Africa had given the assurance that the Liquor Bill would not affect the Indians already employed in the industry. But that is not enough. In accordance with the Cape Town Agreement, no cause should rise in the future that would create bad blood between the two countries.

GOVT'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Bajpai on behalf of the Government assured that since October 1927 when the Bill was published, the Government of India fully realising its importance, took all necessary steps to bring their views before the Union Government—views which in this matter were always identical with those of the Assembly and the country. This measure, undoubtedly, raised racial question whether Indians should or should not be employed in this industry, but its scope was limited. The limited scope, however, did not make the Government of India feel oblivions of the importance of legislaton and the Government of India in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Cape Town Agreement, had represented to the Union Government that it was contrary to that Agreement and that on the grounds of equity there was no justification for passing it. The Government of India would back Mr. Sastri at every stage of his representation on behalf of India and Mr. Bajpai, therefore, begged the House not to pass the motion which was a virtual vote of censure.

Sir Purshottamdas assured the Government that no censure motion was either intended or meant by the mover or anyone else in the House in bringing the motion regarding the rather ominous looking measures, but he remarked how could the Assembly sit quiet when members got telegrams from the South African Indian Congress pointing out the racial character of the Bill and its effect would be to deprive three thousand Indians of their livelihood. Here discussion would strengthen the hand of the Government and Mr. Sastri.

Sir Darcy Lindsay said as a result of his visit to South Africa and his personal knowledge of the conditions prevailing there, he quite understood the reason why the Liquor Bill caused resentment among the Indian settlers. He was glad to find that the Government of India were fully alive to the gravity of the situation.

Lala Lajpatrai said if the Bill were carried into law, it would violate the spirit of the Agreement. He warned the Government that the feeling in India was one of strong resentment. He advised Pandit Kunzru to dittdraw the motion.

Leave having been given, Mr. Kunzru withdrew the motion.

The Swarajists did not attend throughout after the lunch proceedings.

The House adjourned till Monday next. —A. P.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The President in giving his ruling on the constitutional point and refusing to call upon Sir Basil Blackett to introduce the new Reserve Bank Bill, said:

"The question raised, has two aspects. The first is whether the method adopted by the Finance Member in dealing with the Reserve Bank Bill in the Assembly so violates the proprieties of the House as to constitute an abuse of its forms and procedure. The second is whether the new Bill in so far as it provides for a shareholders' bank as against the decision of the Assembly in favour of a State Bank, is not barred by the rule of repetition contained in the Standing Order 31 of the Manual. On this second point, my view is that unless a motion asking the Assembly to consider the clause in the new Bill providing for a shareholders' bank, is made by the Finance Member the bar arising, if at all, from the Rule against repetition does not operate. It is, therefore, not necessary for me at this stage to consider that question, and, indeed, I do not propose on this occasion to say anything more than what is strictly necessary for the purpose in hand.

PROPRIETIES OF THE HOUSE.

Coming now to the first question, it is necessary for the Chair to bear in mind the previous history of this piece of legislation in order to decide whether the method now proposed by the Finance Member violates the proprieties of this House. It will be remembered that the Finance Member introduced his Reserve Bank Bill in the Delhi session last year and it was then referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses. That Committee consisted of thirty members and held its sitting for several days at different places. The fight between the Government and the non-official members on the Committee centred round two important matters; (1) whether the Reserve Bank Bill should be a State Bank or a Shareholders' Bank and (2) what should be the constitution of the Board. On both these points, the Government lost and the Finance Member made his minute of dissent on the report of the Joint Select Committee. The Bill as reported, was then presented to the House for consideration at the Simla session and after nearly three days' discussion on that stage, the Finance Member on behalf of the Government accepted the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee in favour of the constitution of a State Bank as a concession to the non-official view, at the same time, making it quite clear that the House should come to some reasonable understanding on the question of the constitution of the Board. The Bill was then considered clause by clause and the first seven clauses were passed by the House including the clause regarding the State Bank. The eighth clause regarding the constitution of the Bank was being considered on the 1st September when the House adjourned till 2nd September.

GOVT.'S DECISION.

When the House assembled on that day, the Finance Member requested the Chair to adjourn further consideration of the Bill to 5th September in order to enable him to come to some understanding on the question of constitution of the Bank with the various party leaders in the House. This request was granted and the House again met on the 5th September when it was found that the Government had not included the item on the agenda nor was any explanation forthcoming, why that was not done. At the following meeting of the Assembly on the 8th September, the Finance Member made a statement of the next week's business and announced the decision of the Government that they had no intention of proceeding further with the Reserve Bank Bill at present. This announcement was resented by the non-official members and the whole of the Swaraj Party left the House as a protest. On the 13th September when the House re-assembled, a motion censuring the Government of India for withdrawing the Reserve Bank Bill from the consideration of the House at that stage in that sudden and abrupt manner, was discussed and carried.

Concluding the Hon. the President said:—

There are two courses open to Government (1) to withdraw the first Bill with the leave of the Assembly if it is given and introduce the proposed new Bill. In suggesting this course, I desire to guard myself against conveying any impression that the withdrawal of the old Bill will remove all difficulties in the way of introduction of the new Bil in this session; (2) the only other and the safer course for the Government is to allow the first Bill to disappear from the pending list of business by lapse of time and then introduce this Bill (vide Proviso to the Standing orders 4 (2)...

COUNCIL OF STATE BEGINS

C-IN-C. INTRODUCES TERRITORIAL FORCE BILL

SWARAJISTS WALK OUT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

The lobbies were buzzing in the Council of State, which commenced its winter session to-day with speculation as to what would be the attitude of the Swarajist members on the question of participation in the proceedings of the Council, especially as Kumar Shankar Roy Choudhry had on the agenda no less than thirty questions, but it soon transpired that he had sent a letter to the President, intimating that he was not putting them. The business transacted to-day included the introduction by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of two Bills amending the Territorial Force Act of 1920 and the Auxiliary Force Act of 1920 in accordance with the Government decision of the Shea Committee's Report. The undermentioned members were sworn in: Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana in place of the late Lala Sukhbir Sinha, Nawab Muzammullah Khan in place of Syed Alay Nabi (elected) and Major-General Symous and Messrs. Burdon, C. C. Watson, G. W. Hatch, K. C. De, Alma Latifi and D. Weston.

SWARAJISTS WALK-OUT.

All four Swarajist members of the Council withdrew from the House when the Commander-in-Chief got up to introduce two Bills, but after His Excellency had spoken Mr. Anugraha Narayana Sinha, a Swarajist member from Bihar, walked in.

Sir William Birdwood introducing the Territorial Force Bill said that it embodied two recommendations of the Shea Report regarding the formation of provincial units and urban units apart from the University Training Corps. It was proposed that urban units should be confined to the province for which they were constituted. Regarding the Auxilliary Forces Bill, he said that the Bill would give effect to the Committee's recommendations with the exception of that which wanted that the Auxiliary Force should be liable for general military service within and without the borders of India.

These two Bills will be taken into consideration on February 9.

The Council then adjourned till Monday, when Sir Geoffrey Corbett will introduce a Bill amending the Chittagong Port Act. —A. P.

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

MORE POWERS TO INDIA GOVERNMENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, Sir George Rainy introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act. The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill observes that the list of central subjects in Schedule 1 to the Devolution Rules, made under Section 45-A of the Government of India Act, includes the following: (1) shipping and navigation; (2) lighthouses; (3) port quarantine; and (4) major ports. All these subjects are now administered through the agency of local Governments, as provided by Section 45A (1) (c) of the Government of India Act, and the statutory powers in respect of them have hitherto, to a large extent, been vested in the Local Governments. At a Conference held in Delhi in November, 1924, which was attended by the representatives of the Local Governments, the Chairmen of Port Trusts, port officers, and Port Health Officers as well as by representatives of the department of the Government of India concerned, it was considered whether these subjects should continue to be administered through the agency of local Governments, or should be administered direct by the Governor-General-in-Council. As a result of these discussions, the Government of India decided that shipping and navigation, and light-houses should be administered direct, and that legislation should be undertaken so as to vest the necessary statutory powers in the Governor-General-in-Council. They also decided that the question of major ports about which there was some difference of opinion, should be reconsidered later, when experience of the central administration of other subjects had been gained. Port quarantine, which is closely connected with the sanitation of ports generally it was also decided, should be dealt with separately. The Indian Lighthouse Act, which was passed in September, 1927, provides for the direct administration of lighthouses by the Governor-General-in-Council. The object of the present Bill is to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act of 1923, so as to provide for the administration of shipping and nagivation by the Governor-General-in-Council direct, instead of through the agency of the local Governments. The amendments, which are specified in the schedule of the Bill, are mainly formal, substituting the words "Governor-General-in-Council" for "Local Government" and making the necessary consequential amendments. Clause 7 of the Bill, however, empowers the Governor-General-in-Council to delegate to any Local Government all or any of his powers under the Act. This provision has been included in the Bill to give the necessary elasticity to the administration of the Act during the period of transition and to permit the delegation of powers in matters which it may be found can more conveniently continue to be administered through the Local Governments.—A.P.

WAR TIME MEMORIES.

CONDOLENCES FROM AMERICA ON EARL HAIG'S DEATH

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Mr. Kellogg has telegraphed to Sir Austen Chamberlain condolences on the death of Field Marshal Haig. He says that Americans cherish grateful recollections of the splendid spirit of unity between Haig's forces and the American troops in war time.

Sir Austen in his reply refers to the irreparable loss sustained by the British Empire and says that British people join with Americans in commemorating the splendid spirit of unity between the British and American forces in war time, and pray that no shadow of difference shall ever darken the Anglo-American friendship.

It is officially announced that the funeral service of Haig will be held at the Westminster Abbey on Friday.—Reuter.

BURIAL TO TAKE PLACE IN HIS SCOTTISH ESTATE

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Contrary to anticipation, it is now officially announced that Haig by his own wish will be buried in his Scottish estate Bemersyde. There will be no service at St. Pauls.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT LONDON AND EDINBURGH

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The body of Earl Haig will lie in state all Saturday and Monday at St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, which will be open to the public. The memorial service will be held there simultaneously with that at Westminster Abbey.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT TO COSGRAVE'S TRAIN

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Ottawa.—It has now been established that a team of horses running amuck with a heavy sleigh was responsible for yesterday's accident to President Cosgrave's train. One of the sleigh runners got jammed in the railway points which were forced open. The sleigh was extricated but the points remained unnoticed until the train was derailed.—Reuter.

"JONES BILL" PASSED BY U.S. SENATE

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Washington.—The Senate by fifty-three votes to thirty-one passed the so-called Jones Bill which President Coolidge opposes and which provides for the building up of a Government controlled merchant fleet through a fifteen year replacement programme totalling two hundred and fifty million dollars.—Reuter.

ANNUAL ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Washington.—The annual army appropriation bill reported to the House of Representatives by the Appropriations Committee involves a total of 899 million dollars representing an increase of 3,654,000 dollars including 80,433,000 for non-military activities such as, for example, improvement of harbours, 24,850,000 for army air corps and 38,981,000 for coast defence. The Bill provided for a standing army of 118 thousand men.—Reuter's Special.

"COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT AT SURAT."

HINDU SABHA'S DISCLAIMER

SURAT, Feb. 1.

Mr. M. M. Raiji, President of the Hindu Sabha, wires:—

The news published this day in the "Bombay Chronicle" under the heading "Surat follows Salem" in regard to settlement of the music question is wholly false, and totally misleading. The District Magistrate invited some Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen to a conference and drew up the draft which the Police Superintendent has now issued as a notification. Even the Hindu gentlemen of the District Magistrate's choice there and then expressed dissent and left the meeting.

The terms are absolutely unacceptable to the Hindus. Ganpatis still remain unimmeresed. Hindus are awaiting a reply from the Commissioner of the Northern Divison, to their memorial containing over twelve thousand signatures.

DELHI SHOOTING TRAGEDY

DYING DECLARATION OF SAMALIA

ZAHIR SUSPECTED TO BE CULPRIT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Inquiries made by an Associated Press representative at the scene of last night's shooting incident, at Nizamuddin, show that the number of shots fired were seven. The car stopped before the garage at 7-30 p.m. The deceased Samalia alighted from the car on the left, and there followed pistol shots in quick succession. Two shots went wide while the third hit him on the back and he fell. Khwaja Hasan Nizam and his driver in the course of their statements before the police say that as soon as Samalia fell, the shots were directed towards Khwaja who had alighted from the car on the right. The driver covered Khwaja and both took shelter by the side of the motor engine. Samalia cried out that he had been seriously hurt, and advised his son-in-law to save himself.

ZAHIR A SUSPECT

He lived for half an hour and in his brief dying declaration said that he saw a man wearing black turban and white trousers following their car from Bara Khamba to the scene of the tragedy, a distance of 160 yards, and that although he could not identify the man he surmised it was Zahir, the youth who had been arrested.

This declaration is corroborated by Hasan Nizami and his driver who have also stated that they did not see the face of the culprit.

ZAHIR DENIES CHARGE

When the police questioned Zahir he looked composed and denied the charge and complicity in the crime. Zahir will be produced before the Court to-morrow when the police propose to apply for a week's remand. No other arrests have been made.

The funeral of the deceased took place to-day. A strong police guard has been posted in the area to prevent any crowds from coming to Nizamuddin.

NO COMMUNAL MOTIVE

All is calm and quiet both in the city and Nizamuddin. No communal motive is ascribed to the crime which, it is surmised, has been caused by disputes of a domestic nature.—A.P.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT

NO CONSPIRACY BEHIND

DELHI, Jan. 1.

Khawaja Hasan Nizami has received from Moulana Mahomed Ali, now at Deoband, a message of sympathy. Mahomed Ali trusts that the cowardly assailant will soon receive his deserts.

In a statement to the Associated Press Khawaja Hasan Nizami says that so far there is no reason to believe that the assault was the result of any communal feeling or any conspiracy and Muslims should therefore not express any opinion until the police investigation is over.—A. P.

FUSION OF LIBERAL PAPERS

"DAILY NEWS" AND WESTMINSTER GAZETTE"

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The famous Liberal morning newspapers the "Daily News" and the "Westminster Gazette" have been amalgamated. They will appear from to-morrow as a single journal.

With regard to the fusion of the "Daily News" and the "Westminster Gazette" it is officially stated that the amalgamation was decided upon because the progress of Liberalism, it was considered, would be best served by the fusion of the journals whose social and political aims were virtually identical.

The proprietors aim at producing a sixteen-page paper with a daily sale of a million copies, and at the eventual production of the paper in the north of England. A small Company has been formed to take over the copy-right and good-will of both the papers as the outcome of a friendly arrangement between Lord Cowdray and his friends and the "Daily News" trustees and their friends, both sides will be included in the new Board. —Reuter's Special.

PRIME MINISTERS REPLY TO CRITICISM

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Ottawa.—The Prime Minister replying to Mr. Bennett's criticisms justified the appointment of plenipotentiaries to France and Japan which he said was in accordance with the principles arrived at, at the Imperial Conference, but added: "The last thing I would like to see would be a Minister of Crown residing outside Canada and in a position to commit this Government to certain policies." The plenipotentiary at Tokyo, he added, would act in measure for the whole Asiatic Continent.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

New York.—The American portion of the Greek Loan has been oversubscribed. —Reuter.

HARTAL NEWS.

RESPOND TO COUNTRY'S CALL

(Continued from page 7).

one. He hoped that they would come out triumphant on Feb. 3. (Continued applause).

Then followed several speeches made by the students of various colleges in the city. Mr. Thakkar, in a vigorous speech, opined that the politics of a slave country was entirely different from the politics of a free country like England.

Miss Kantak, the next speaker, observed that in the boycott of the commission the students had got the best opportunity to express the latent power which was in them. It was their sacred duty to defend the honour and self-respect of their Mother country in the national crisis such as they were faced with. (Hear, hear). The dream of a liberated India which every one of them dreamt, the speaker significantly added, was a soldier's dream. (Applause).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' DETERMINATION.

Mr. Shirgoga whose fiery speech was more often punctuated by a clamorous applause than by its natural steps, boldly asserted that they had been treated as political untouchables. (Hear, hear). Their only answer to the impudence of English politicians would be that they would have nothing to do with the Commission. Lord Birkenhead, he proceeded, was reported to have said that Indians dared not boycott the Commission. For his part he could tell the Noble Lord that whatever other Indians might do, the Bombay students at any rate were determined to boycott the unwanted Commission. (Applause).

In a pointed and excellently delivered speech, Miss Bhesania expressed her hope that the Simon Commission would find the whole country united as she was never united before. (Applause). Indians would never allow Englishmen, she went on to say, to kill the self-respect of their country. It was not England alone that expected Englishmen to do their duty but India also expected every Indian to do his or her duty (Applause).

Mr. Choksy remarked that the authorities could not do anything if all students were united. Mr. Meher Ali, in an inspiring speech, advocated picketting at the college doors if all students did not get out of colleges on the day of the hartal. He, however, requested the pickets to be very peaceful in their behaviour. He hoped that even lady volunteers would come forth work as pickets.

Mr. Batliwalla who followed made a fervent appeal to students to maintain an atmosphere of peace and order while actively participating in the hartal. He expected provocation from certain quarters but he was sure the students would meet that provocation with a smile on their face.

After one or two more students had addressed the gathering the meeting dispersed.

LAHORE'S HARTAL.

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

To prepare for the boycott of Commission and hartal on the 3rd Feb., a well attended meeting was held this evening under the auspices of the All-Parties Boycott Committee. Maulana Abdul Quadir presided. Speeches were made exhorting people to observe hartal.—Free Press.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' APPEAL.

CAWNPORE, Feb. 11.

Choudhry Beharilal, Municipal Commissioner of Dehradun and a leader of the Depressed Classes has issued an appeal to the Depressed Classes to boycott the Simon Commission.—Free Press.

LAHORE CITY FATHERS' REQUEST.

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

It is understood that some Commissioners of the Lahore Municipality mainly Hindus have written to the President requesting that the Municipal offices be closed on 3rd February.—Free Press.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES AGAINST "ZEMINDAR" & "MUSLIM OUTLOOK"

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

Lala Munshiram Sub-Inspector of Police has filed suits demanding damages of five thousand rupees each against Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Mohamed Aktar Ali, Proprietor of "Zemindar" and Editor of "Muslim Outlook" for it is alleged in their papers accounts about complainant's alleged maltreatment to a Muslim lady in the course of a police search.—Free Press.

BOMBAY'S SPLENDID RESPONSE.

The mercantile community in Bombay has, as a class, responded to the call of the country in no uncertain manner. We published on Tuesday, a number of Associations which have decided to observe complete hartal on Friday. The following are further additions and there is every reason to believe that the National Hartal will be a thorough success as far as Bombay is concerned.

The Mahajan Association; the Bombay Shroff Mahajan Association; the Sugar Merchants' Association; the Marwari Chamber of Commerce; the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association; the Shikarpur Multani Panchayat; the Net Merchants' Association; the Insurance Brokers' Association; the Cotton Brokers' Association; the Cotton Merchants' and Muccadam Association; the Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association; the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ld.; the Ghee Merchants' Association; the Bombay Mudibazar Gol Merchants' Association; the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay.

EAR HAIG ON CITIZENSHIP

DUTY OF PRINCIPALS OF BOMBAY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Mr. Dhirajlal Chagandal has addressed the following letter to the Principals of the various high schools in Bombay:—

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

Dear Sir,—I may be permitted to invite your attention to the enclosed cutting wherein you will find an extract from Earl Haig's last speech a few days before his death.

He said "stand up for England when people speak disrespectfully of her. Try to realise what citizenship and public spirit really mean."

These were the words he addressed to boys. The speaker of these words is applauded and his patriotism is eulogised by the British Press and British public.

For the boys of our country I put the same ideal. The British Government have not even (of course, from our point of view), deliberately disrespected India but insulted her by the manner in which the Simon Commission has been appointed. It is unacceptable to us. The country has with one voice declared against it. It is upto our self-respect that we may have nothing to do with it.

In the words of Earl Haig, we have to show what the public spirit really means and to realise what the "citizenship" of India is. One way is that very humbly and prayerfully we should follow and carry out the nation's resolve.

As such, I have to request you to keep your school closed on Friday (the 3rd inst.) My main reason for it is, that since you desire to inculcate the idea of self-respect in young boys and desire to train them up for future citizenship, you cannot in the same breath ask them to neglect their country's call or hush their national spirit.

You would desire them to be honest people—honest to you as well as honest to themselves. Hence, I wish that you keep the Institution closed on Friday. In case, you are not agreeable to do this, I may have to ask the boys not to attend the school on Friday as they must put India, their country, before other things and in Earl Haig's paraphrased words "to stand up for her when people act disrespectfully to her."

I trust and hope better counsels will prevail and you will not compel the parents and the guardians to prevent their boys attending your school on Friddy, the 3rd February.

I shall appreciate your frank and unambiguous straightforward reply."

AN APPEAL TO GUARDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Schools Committee has now decided not to close the Municipal schools on February 3rd. The arguments advanced by some of the Councillors are very funny and are an eye-opener to the rate-payers. Well, although the Municipality has taken up that decision, it does not prevent the parents and guardians of these school-going children from doing their duty.

It has been now amply proved by the press and platform agitation as to why the Simon Commission should be boycotted. According to this decision, the workers, college students and high school boys have decided to absent themselves from their work, colleges and schools. After this decision, the Municipality's "No" to the closing of primary schools is a downright insult offered to the rate-payers of Bombay and they will do well to see to it at the next election by refusing to vote for those who have voted against this proposition.

I have, therefore, to appeal to the parents and guardians of the school-going children not to send them to the schools on the day when Simon Seven land in Bombay. Let the children also know that their elders are fighting for the battle of getting Swaraj for which they have to learn to fight. And February 3rd is the day on which they have to begin to learn their first lesson. Will the parents and guardians respond to the call of our Motherland?—Yours, etc.,

S. S. MIRAJKAR.

CALCUTTA MARWARIS JOIN HARTAL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

At a meeting of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, it was resolved to support boycott and hartal. The Marwari Trades Association have unanimously resolved to support boycott and hartal.—Free Press.

GHATKOPER FOLLOWS BOMBAY

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, Feb 1.

Ghatkopar will also observe a general hartal next Friday (the 3rd inst.). An appeal has been issued under the signatures of the President and Vice-Presidents of the local Municipality and local Congress Committee as well as of the leading members of the local Hindu Sabha and others. Every shopkeeper is being personally approached and requested to keep his shop closed on that day. It is hoped that all the shops including the vegetable shops will remain entirely closed.

The Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality, at its special meeting held to-day, passed Mr. Jasvantray G. Mehta's resolution to keep the Municipal offices closed next Friday. The gymnasium and the office of the Ghatkopar Hindu Sabha as well as the Ghatkopar Rashtriya Shala will also remain closed.

COLLEGE STUDENTS

RESOLVE TO BOYCOTT COMMISSION

Under the auspices of he Sub-Committee of the students of various colleges, meetings were held in Bombay at different centres on Wednesday.

At about noon a meeting of the Wilson College was held at Chowpaty Sands when Miss Bhesania moved a resolution to boycott the Simon Commission and to join the procession on the 3rd instant. Miss Kantak seconded the resolution which was supported by Mr. David Abraham and was passed unanimously.

In the afternoon, a meeting of the students of the Sydenham College was held when Mr. P. Spratt, Mr. Meherally and some students addressed the gathering.

Miss Daver, a student moved the following resolution:—That this meeting of the students of the Sydenham College of Commerce unanimously resolve to boycott the Simon Commission as it is a direct affront to the inherent right of India to self-determination, and to make the boycott effective, not to attend the college on the 3rd February.

The resolution was seconded and supported by Mr. B. H. Mehta and V. B. Kasotia, respectively and was agreed to unanimously.

BOYCOTT SPIRIT GROWING STRONG IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

The boycott propaganda under the Congress lead appears to be gaining in intensity, and numerous meetings are being held all over the city and suburbs at which exhortations are being made to the public to make the hartal on Friday as complete as possible.—A. P.

BOMBAY PRINTING PRESSES OBSERVE HARTAL

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

A meeting of the Printing Presses of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Press-owners' Association yesterday protested against the appointment of the Simon Commission and resolved that on February 3rd, the day on which the said Commission lands in Bombay the Printing Presses in Bombay be closed to express their disapproval of it.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD STUDENTS' SPLENDID RALLY

"NOT TO DEGRADE INDIA'S FAIR NAME."

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 1.

A meeting of over 5000 students of different secondary schools and colleges was held this evening under the presidentship of Prof. Bhagwati of the Gujerat Mahavidyalaya when Mr. Vallabhai Patel addressing the students said that he could not conceive how students of this country could keep themselves away from political movements going on in the country when elsewhere youths were protestors of their own country and had imbibed the spirit of nationalism from their childhood. Principal Kirpalani in a stirring appeal to the students hoped that there would not be one student who would attend the school or college and thus degrade the fair name of India. The representatives of all schools and colleges assured the meeting on behalf of other students that not one student will not attend their respective schools.

Miss B. Sarojini Hathisingh on behalf of lady students of Gujerat College said that no lady student would go to college and she with other lady students would picket at the doors of the college. Resolution asking the students of all schools and colleges not to attend on the 3rd February and to join in the procession was passed amidst cheers.—Free Press.

INDIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM

A PRINCIPAL'S OBJECTION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Premode Kumar Gosal, Secretary of the Calcutta Presidency College Union who resigned his secretaryship as a protest against alleged objection taken by Principal, for having Indian National Anthem sung on the Founder's Day celebration day and for making use of tricolour badges for volunteers, and describing Subhas Bose as one of the brilliant exstudents of the College and who refused to apologise to the Principal has been suspended from College pending final decision by the Governing Body.—Free Press.

5H WEEK

February 4th to 11th.

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Don't miss the House of Marvels and Wonders or you will always regret it. For there you may see Prof. M. V. Divekar and his extraordinary performances. They are unique. Among them are:—

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Book of eleven Exhibition admission coupons Rs. 10/-

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YOUTH CONFERENCE AND AFTER

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the distinguished and able presidency of Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Youth Conference concluded its session amidst wild enthusiasm and mingled joy. It is gratifying to those who laboured a great deal for bringing the session to a successful termination and now it is our duty to see that we translate our words into action. The Conference was significant from many a standpoint. It was a fully representative one, the delegates being students, clerks, business men and any other who was below the age of 30. We who assembled then passed many resolutions and the onerous task of bringing them into action lies on our shoulders. The youth is fortunately, enthusiastic initiative and enterprising. Mingled with those when one gets the proper lead, then the success aimed at is assured whether it is of social or political nature.

Among the various resolutions we passed there are many which draw our immediate attention. Out of these, one stands prominent which requires our active help and immediate action. Boycotting the Simon Commission in every stage and in every form is as fresh as anything in our minds and it was passed by us amidst defeating cheers and loud cries. But in what way are we to boycott? Certainly we are not to give evidence before the Commission and so say that we are boycotting it. But we are to show to the public our resentment towards these uninvited intruders. The best and only course for us is to join hands with those who have declared a Hartal on 3rd February 1928 and make it a successful episode. We are the sons and daughters of our motherland and an insult has been hurled upon her. And it is our duty to take up the challenge and guard her against any kind of humiliation. We are now repenting for the folly committed by our ancestors for bringing India to this kind of subjection and this Commission is one of the outcome of the same. At least let us not be the laughing-stock of our children by playing into the hands of the enemy of country's freedom. So I appeal to you, friends to suspend one day's business and observe complete Hartal no matter whether you are a clerk, or a business man or a student, or an unfortunate unemployed youth. Come out on that day and contribute your quota to the national struggle which is going ahead. Let us enlist ourselves as volunteers and see that Bombay mourns for the blunders committed in the past.—Yours, etc.,

H. D. RAJAH

Vidya Vilas, Khar Road,
January 28.

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DISCOUNTS MORE DISCOUNTS —AND STILL MORE DISCOUNTS

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THE NEW RESERVE BANK BILL.
By "An Indian Publicist."
BEHOLD THE MOTHER: (A Poem).
By Prof. T. L. Vaswani.
MADRAS 171 YEARS AGO.
By Dr. Jivanji J. Modi.
THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY IN ENGLAND. By Dr. Henry Whitehead.
HYMNS FROM NRISIMHA MEHTA.
By Mr. U. K. Oza.
THE SECOND CHAMBER.
By The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt.
YESTERDAY: A Poem By Leland J. Berry.
PRIME MINISTERS & POLITICAL PRINCIPLES. By The Hon. Mr. Justice G. H. B. Jackson.
THE CHALLENGE OF ISLAM
By Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah.
REVELATIONS BY PLANTS
By Mr. G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
A NEW YEAR'S WISH. A Poem By "C. D."
HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY
THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS
By Perry De Lanerolle.
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
THE MILNER COMMISSION
By "A Nationalist."
CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES
Ceylon National Congress
Indian National Congress
National Liberal Federation
The Muslim League
Indian Christian Conference
Hindu Maha Sabha
Industrial and Commercial Congress
Bombay Non-Brahmin Conference
The Adi Dravidas' Conference
The Social Conference
Madras Session
Bombay Session.
Muslim Social Conference
Trade Union Congress
The States People's Conference
Kenya Indian Congress
The Khadi Exhibition
The Zamindars' Conference
The Tropical Medicine Congress
All-India Music Conference
All-India Library Conference
All-India Hindi Conference
The Muslim Educational Conference
The All-India Aryan Congress
Volunteers' Conference
All-India Vysia Conference.
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Bishop Whitehead
The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna
Mr. Justice Jackson
Sir J. C. Bose
H. H. The Aga Khan
Dr. M. A. Ansari
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
Sir Abdur Rahim
Mr. Mahomed Yakub
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
M. K. Gandhi
Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar
Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah
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Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayak
Hakim Ajmal Khan
Sir Mahomed Shafi
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Mr. K. Natarajan
Mr. G. K. Devadhar
Mr. Mardy Jones
Sir Ali Imam
Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao
Mr. Tyab Ali
Sir Dinshaw Petit
Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Dharbanga
Sir Mahomed Habibullah
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INDIA'S SOCIAL AND SANITARY REFORM

SCRAP PRESENT SYSTEM OF LOCAL GOVT.

EUROPEAN'S NOVEL SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

In an article in the "Nineteenth Century" on public health of India, Mr. George Bransby Williams expresses the opinion that there is no prospect of Indian-elected authorities tackling the problems of social and sanitary reform in a manner likely to lead to any real improvement of the cities of unsatisfactory sanitary condition as Howrah and Calcutta. Mr. Williams suggests the scrapping of the present system of local Government in India and substituting a new system with the object of ensuring the selection of best qualified Indians for administrative posts and giving them very favourable opportunities for carrying on work. Administrative units in each province should be, firstly, a district corresponding, roughly, to Departments in France, and, secondly, to urban and rural areas corresponding to Prussian communes. Each district must be in charge of a chief officer assisted by a Deputy Chief Officer both chosen by an elected district council, subject to the approval of the Minister for Local Government. The functions of the District Council will be almost entirely advisory. The Chief Officer of each district will be assisted, advisorily, by a general secretary who will be an Indian Civil Servant of the grade of magistrate. As regards provincial legislative councils he suggests that after election a new legislative council should elect a President of the Cabinet who will appoint his own Ministers, and the Cabinet will continue in office till the next general election irrespective of any adverse vote of Council unless dismissed by the Governor of the province.—Reuter.

PROPOSED HINDU TEMPLE IN LONDON.

COMMITTEE FORMED

LONDON, Jan. 30.

In connection with the scheme to build a Hindu temple to provide residence in London for orthodox Hindu merchants and commercial travellers visiting Britain to which Messrs. G. D. Birla and Ramgopal Mehta of Bikaner had made substantial donations, a Management Committee has been formed with Mr. H. S. Polak as Chairman, Mrs. N. S. Sen as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Bathiya (representing Mr. Birla) as Secretary. Members include Dr. Paranjpe, Dr. K. Pardhey and Dr. S. N. Mullick. The Trustees hitherto appointed are Sir Atul Chatterjee, Messrs. Birla, Ramgopal Mehta and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj of the Central Provinces. The House is now being decorated and furnished in orthodox Indian style and is expected to be ready in April. No definite arrangement hitherto to erect a temple has been made, and the necessary sanction of the London County Council has not yet been asked.—Reuter's Special.

S. S. "MANTUA" UNDER REPAIRS

REACHES SOUTHAMPTON WITH DAMAGED PROPELLORS

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The steamer "Mantua" from London to Yokohama arrived at Southampton with a damaged propeller and was dry-docked. The repairs will take three weeks.

The steamer "Mongolia" sailing to Southampton will take s. s. "Mantua's" passengers. It is expected to sail, tonight, calling at the usual ports.

The "Comorin" proceeding from Algiers to Marseilles will take on overland passengers and mails for transfer to "Razmak" at Aden.—Reuter's Special.

LEACHMAN'S MURDERER CONVICTED

SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Baghdad.—The High Court, to-day found Sheikh Dhari guilty of the murder of Leachman, and sentenced him to death. Subsequently, however, the court by a majority commuted the sentence to penal servitude for life. The Court comprised of one British and two Iraqui judges.—Reuter.

KATHIAWAR NOTES

SIR PRABHASHANKER ON THE CONFERENCE

MAHATMAJI AT MORVI

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 28.

"Your Parishad shall now for ever live" said Sir Prabhashanker Pattani when he came to know of Mahatmaji's resolution before the Porbander Conference refraining from the individual criticism of the Rulers or their States. One section of a few so-called extremists of Kathiawar believe in abusing the Princes in and out of season, and consequently it has not been possible ever up to now to hold the session of the Kathiawar Conference at regular intervals. The holding of the Porbander session too, was no easy task. The authorities allowed the Conference to be held at Porbander only on condition that Mahatmaji must be there to guide its deliberations. I had a talk with one Kathiawadi Diwan the other day who endorsed Sir Prabhashanker's expression and showed his gratification at this "nasty business" of abuse under a fair name of criticism now having been sealed." Yes, the Conference shall now live.

MAHATMAJI AT MORVI.

The Thakore Saheb of Morvi was always eager to welcome Mahatmaji. He invited him, and Morvi gave Mahatmaji a hearty welcome. The whole city was gay with flags and buntings. In the evening a public meeting was held presided over by the Maharaja himself. Mahatmaji was presented with two addresses—one from his own community, and the other by the people of Morvi.

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE.

Mahatmaji advised his community, and through them all other different communities to do away with these undesirable caste-barriers. He was a staunch believer in "Varnashram Dharma," but he did not believe in these various factions. Turning to the present day Rulers Mahatmaji said: "Our Princes think they are born to rule. They do not accept the rights of the people. If our Princes are the descendents of Ram and Krishna, they must know how these divine personalities lived and acted. Having performed the "Rajsuya Yaga" Krishna actually washed the feet of his people. Sceptics may not believe the story, but who can deny its apparent morals?" Mahatmaji then made a fervent appeal to his audience to take to Khaddar. He had a long interview with the Thakore Saheb. Mahatmaji also visited Vartej and Wankaner.

BUDAPEST AND LYONS FAIRS

EXHIBITS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE

LONDON, Jan. 30.

For the first time since the appointment of the Indian Trade Commissioner in London, the Government of India have decided to participate in all the principal continental, industrial and commercial exhibitions and consequently Sir J. Lindsay is arranging to exhibit on Indian lines Indian goods and manufactures which will interest continental traders at the Lyons Fair from 5th March to 18th March, and at the Budapest Industrial Exhibition from 27th April to 7th May. The Government of India have acquired space in each exhibition in which they will have a small house of their own. They propose to exhibit Indian manufactures and products on much larger scale at the Toronto Exhibition in August.

Indian exhibits at British Industries fair in London from 20th February to 2nd March will be mainly Indian foodstuffs and artware from Bihar and Orissa and Punjab such as silk, ivory and products of cottage industries. Mainly Indian foodstuffs will be exhibited at Ideal Home Exhibition in London.—Reuter.

Earl Haig's nine-year old son is reported to be making excellent progress towards recovery.—Reuter.

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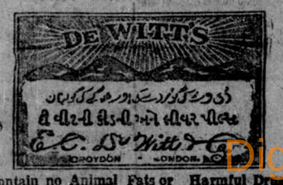

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DRAFTING SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

PARSIS INVITED TO PARTICIPATE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Interested parties are doing their very best to signify to the Parsi community, how they are wholly ignored in the drafting of the Swaraj Constitution! This is not true, as will be seen from the copy of a letter received by the Parsi Rajkeya Subha from the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, which runs as follows:—

Allahabad, 19|1|1928.

"In continuation of my letter No. G2 of 28|1322 dated the 2nd January 1928, I am glad to inform you that the All-Parties' Conference which met at Benares on the 15th instant, considered, besides the boycott of the Statutory Commission the question of fixing a suitable place and date for the Conference between the Congress Working Committee and the Committees of the other organisations to draft a Swaraj Constitution in accordance with the Resolution adopted by the Indian National Congress at Madras. The Conference after full consideration came to the conclusion that the second week of February at Delhi would generally suit the convenience of representatives of various organisations who will be attending the Conference and accordingly fixed the 12th February for the purpose. May I, therefore, request that you will make early arrangements for the appointment of your Committee and for their attending the Conference on Sunday the 12th February at Delhi. The exact hour and place of meeting at Delhi will be announced later.

"I shall be obliged if you will kindly intimate the names of your representatives to me at the address noted above.

—Yours, sincerely,
(Sd.) JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
General Secretary."

In reply, I have desired Pandit Jawaharlal to send similar invitations to the Parsi Central Association the Zoroastrian Association, and the Parsi Panchayat also. More I need not say.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddee).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: AQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, dependents on you, whether friends or relatives real or adopted for temporary convenience, will have cause to rejoice over the new chapter of your interesting book that is opened with the advent of this new year. You are prone "to play to the gallery," especially when the gallery is adorned with goddesses, whose plandits are likely to prove to you like an overdose of wine to head of a weakling. If a cricketer, in trying to win the claps of spectators you attempt to emulate the Naiduean hitting o sixers, and you are soon at sixes and sevens and return to the tent, a sadder but not wiser man. You are many times as contented as Diogenes of old. In those good old days when the Cynic flourished there was no house shortage. Still he preferred to live in a tub which he probably used for his daily bath and ablutions, for washing pots and pans, for his meals and last but not least, for siestas and sleep and slumber. How happy he was, no fear of "zoolum" of landlords! You will live in a one-room hovel, a sort of Blackhole of Barrackpore (Calcutta, if you please) which you will use a meeting-place of your friends and associates of unions of your making and also use it as your hall, dining room, bath-room, all rolled into one. If woman, you are one, of whom one can well repeat the praise sung by an enthusiast who made woman the angel of this world, with the necessary changes somewhat thus:—

"O ye woman, slovenly women nature made thee,
To temper with your man; he has become a brute with you,
Angels did pant and faint, when they looked at you."

RAJA J. P. B. SING

STAYING AT BANGALORE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The "Statesman" was officially informed yesterday that Raja Jai Prithi Bahadur Sing, the son-in-law of His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal is now at his Bangalore home with his wife.—A. P.

P. C. UNION INVITES SIR JOHN TO ADDRESS

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

The Secretary of the Presidency College Union has invited Sir John Simon to visit the College during his visit to Madras and to address the Union on his life at Oxford.—A. P.

SIMON COMMISSION AND HARTAL

(Continued from page 6.)

noured custom all over India, to stop all business and silently and peacefully to abstain from all intercourse with those who represent the State on that day. Hartal is not an act of aggression towards the State, but it is an act of abstension even from contact with those against whom there is a grievance. It serves to emphasize the feelings of protest of the people. There is no room in the observance of Hartal for any coercion of any body. Every one is and ought to be free to observe the Hartal or not and there cannot possibly be any question of compulsion by force of even an individual much less of such a 'virile community' as the Mohamedans are said to be.

NO COERCION.

But in view of the fears of the British Press I would call it 'propaganda' it is up to us clearly to define what we propose doing on that day. We must ask all those who are of the opinion that the observance of the Hartal is a necessary constitutional form of public protest, and who are the leaders of public opinion clearly to say that we mean peacefully to abstain from all contact, that we do not advocate any coercion of people to observe the Hartal by aggression by organised crowds. That the only means we have so far employed and still mean to employ is propaganda through the medium of the press and the platform, in an organised manner. It must be also the duty of those who are organising processions to see that no irresponsible persons create trouble in their name, and it is only a sign of wisdom to remember from the history of the world that often irresponsible persons, and, it has often been the complaint, even agents provocateurs have been the real creators of mischief, in the midst of huge uncontrollable crowds. This is a side of Hartal that I would seriously recommend to the organisers and I would even suggest that, in the interests of the good name of the organisers and of India, they should even arrange these procession; if they have determined to lead them in pucca boy-scout or military formation in definite batches which may be, if considered desirable, roped in to prevent break in the formations. England is expectant. Let us combine to baulk her of that satisfaction.

THE IMMEDIATE WORK BEFORE THE COUNTRY

(Continued from page 6.)

enemies of India's political freedom. I do not want to offer any personal discourtesy. But I appeal to the citizens of Bombay to observe the hartal on the 3rd February and make Sir John Simon and his Commission walk through deserted streets of Bombay and feel that if India cannot fight England she can at least turn the cold shoulder to her and not look at these representatives of arrogant and insulting British Imperialism.

The boycott of the Simon Commission has become all the more important after the passing of the resolution in the Madras Congress that the goal of the Indian people is complete National Independence. I have read all the criticisms against this resolution, and I am convinced, now more than ever, that that declaration of India's goal was right, dignified and necessary. I still hold the view which I expressed in the Subjects Committee that after declaring the goal of the Indian people to be independence, and especially this year when every ounce of nation's energy and every second of the nation's time have to be concentrated on making the boycott of the Simon Commission effective and universal it is not right that we should distract the energies, the time and the attention of the nation in drafting Swaraj Constitution especially as all of them so far drafted proceed on the basis of dominion status. I still hope that better counsels will prevail and the leaders will give up this search after the golden deer, and concentrate themselves on developing the strength of the nation to establish Swaraj in terms of independence, and the draft can be made over-night. I do not, of course, include in this statement those guarantees for minority communities or for the so called depressed classes in a series of propositions in order to guarantee whom it may concern, that, in Swaraj, India no comunity or individual will have any cause for fear and all communities and individuals will have equal rights and equal opportunities.

WONDERPOOL UNANIMITY.

But whether my advice is taken or not, I am glad to see that all political and communal parties in India to-day are united in the boycott of the Simon Commission. In my fairly long experience of fifteen years of public life I have never seen such a wonderful unanimity of public opinion and it is up to us to take advantage of that unanimity and transmute this sentiment into the energy of powerful action and concentrate on attaining independence for India which I am sure will be achieved by India, very much sooner than our enemies or some of our friends imagine.

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JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your commands.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver,")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XLIII

Yusuf made apologies to the assembled guests and disappeared through her bed-room into the back-yard. He made an inarticulate noise which appears to have been the latest appendix to his esperanto. It brought into the door of the already over-crowded sitting-room two figures en cueras except for a scanty loin cloth dangling from their limbs. They stood to attention. Shahinda ogled at them. Her mind, which was blank, was struggling for a thought to impart to them. But its struggle was in vain. The contracted eye-brows gave an impetus to her flagging memory and she could only ejaculate, "where is my Dearie."

The two men replied that the sahib was in the back-yard.

Shahinda. "Then call him. You idiots, do you not know that you have both offended him ?"

The two men were still silent silhouetted against the door panels whereupon Shahinda lost her temper and did the men to get out of her sight, which they did with unfeigned alacrity. This tableaux was a poser to all the guests including Mabel and Himm. The former gave a wicked smile to Himm and Himm dropped his eyes abashed not knowing what the other was about.

There was a dead silence in the room. The assembled guests lifted their cups and began to sip their tea of which very little was left in them. But is a human frailty to find inspiration in drink and fortunes are said to lurk in tea-leaves, and it may be, that the tea leaves were being sucked to afford an approach to the solution of the inscrutable problem for which they afforded the readiest means to divination.

Mabel whispered to Himm. "It is a real storm in the tea cup this time."

It sufficed to jog Shahinda's memory who had been closely watching Mabel. Turning to a recently adopted uncle, she said, "These two menials have been fighting for their cell. The one who is a cook objects to allow the bearer to occupy it. But the bearer claims precedence in that it is his cell and he lived in it before he went away on a short leave to see his mother. I am worried about it." sighed Shahinda, "for they both threaten to leave me unless they get the cell."

Himm. "But have you no cell to spare ?"

Shahinda. "Of course, there is a vacant cell but it is haunted."

Himm. "But do you believe in ghosts."

Shahinda. (Turning to Yusuf's "Are there ghosts, Daerie ?"

Yusuf. "Yes. Certainly. They are called JINDS in the Holy writ."

Shahinda. "Of course, I believe in them."

Himm. "But do the men believe in them ?"

Shahinda. "Whether they do or not, I am not going to place them in a haunted cell."

Himm. "Shahinda, you are too credulous."

Shahinda. "I am free to believe in everything I like. Am I not ? And haven't you heard my Yusuf's testimony? Uncle Sam, don't you believe in ghosts?"

Sam. "Believe in ghosts ! I have photographed them. You will find their latest photos in my wallet."

Shahinda. Uncle, you have never shown me those photographs. Where is your wallet ? May I fetch it."

SAM. "No Darling, I will never show them to you. They will frighten you for life."

Himm. "Were they taken at the Devils' Fancy Dress Ball ?"

Sam. "No Sir. They were taken at a seance where Sir oman Boyle himself was present."

Shahinda "Uncle, don't argue with Himm. He is a sceptic. He does not believe in ghosts. I wonder if he belives in himself."

Himm. "That I do and will show you why. Call up the men. I will fix them up for you in five minutes."

Shahinda. "No, you can't if Yusuf could't What do you say, Uncle ?"

The uncle gave an ambiguous grin. It might imply a reflexion upon Himm's competency or that there was no harm in giving him a try. But Shahinda who had not yet mastered the meaning of her uncle's gesticulations, gave the benefit of her doubt to the uncle.

Shahinda. "If my uncle permits, I will give you chance."

Himm. "But your uncle has not prohibited you."

Shahinda. "What do you say, uncle ?"

The uncle rehearsed his previous grin but spoke nothing which Shahinda took to be decisive prohibition to seek Himm's intervention. Meanwhile Yusuf rejoined the company. He asked Shahinda if the men had come. She replied that, they had come and gone.

Yusuf. "Why did you let them go? They are both taking their bundles in the compound."

At this Shahinda felt much agitated. She blamed the uncle for not settling up their dispute. The uncle now spoke in self-defence.

Uncle. "You never asked me to settle the dispute. Himm offered to settle it but you would not let him do it."

Shahinda. Turning to Yusuf—"Dearie, what shall we do? If the two servants have left, what shall we do for dinner ? And has Abdul given you the key of the meat safe ?"

Yusuf. "No. They left leaving word with the sweeper that if neither of them is given an undisputed right to the cell, they would both go and find employment elsewhere.

Shahinda. "Then we shall have to break open the safe. Can you do it ?"

Yusuf. Easily."

Himm. "But before you take for granted that the men have left and taken your key, why not search for them? It is the 20th of the month to-day. They will never leave with so much of their monthly pay unpaid?

Shahinda. (Turning to Yusuf) "Dearie, is it right You two are barristers and know how to argue. I cannot."

Yusuf. "Yes it seems plausible enough."

Himm. "If you don't mind, I will make a search for them."

Shahinda. Ask uncle ask Yusuf before you do such a thing."

Himm. "I presume, gentlemen, you have no objection to my leaving you for a few minutes."

There was no response. The company all looked to Shahinda. Shahinda looked by turns to Yusuf and the uncle. Himm did not pause for their approving nods. He left and in a few minutes returned with the two men, who made low salams to Shahinda and the company present in token of their satisfaction and gratitude at the very satisfactory solution of their trouble. The uncle who dined with Shahinda was visibly pleased. Yusuf pocketed his chagrin at his own failure and was not dissatisfied at the solution the failure of which threatened his own domestic comforts. As for Shahinda thoughts none but Mabel could read them. She told Himm in an undertone that Shahinda was less pleased with the solution because it was Himm's and not Yusuf's. But she wanted to tease Shahinda and arouse her jealousy. So she mischievously raised a debate upon Himm's exploits.

Mabel. "How did you manage to settle the dispute ? It has kept the entire household in a furore since a month."

Himm. "There was no magic in my solution. I knew that they must be hanging about in the neighbouring compound. I sent the sweeper woman to fetch them. They came. I told them to draw lots. They did and were satisfied. I gave the defeated candidate a five rupee note which the bearer coveted. He told the cook to retain his room but gave him the five rupees. And so they were both very happy."

Mabel. "It seems a simple solution. I wonder why it occurred to no one."

Shahinda. "It did not fail to occur to my Yusuf. But, as often as the lots were cast, the two set to quarrel again In fact the defeated candidate vowed vengeance and smelt trickery in the game."

Mabel. "Yes, but the magic lay in the five rupees."

Shahinda. "There was no magic in it, though it is true that it occurred to none of us."

Mabel. "But aren't you now happy that the old vendetta has been settled and your servants have been both gratefully satisfied ?"

Shahinda. "What is there to be happy about ?

I would have been without servants, it is true. But there is credit in a settlement made with a bribe."

Shahinda could not realise that she was now at the end of her domestic torments. All her thoughts were turned not so much upon the settlement as upon the man who made it. She inwardly reproved herself for suffering Himm's officious intermeddling with her domestic affairs.

It cannot be said that this episode heightened the pleasure of the tea party. Anyhow the usual hour to depart had arrived and the invited guests were glad to be freed from the boredom. The last of them to leave was Himm who invited Shahinda for a drive which she curtly refused. He asked Mabel who readily conveyed her assent by taking her seat in his tiny car. Shahinda followed them She expected Himm to cajole her into a possible acquiescence but Himm felt that in her present mod, any pressure on his part would be misplaced. He, therfore, left exultantly accompanied by Mabel, though secretly lamented by Shahinda whose volatile nature had suddenly veered its course the moment Himm and Mabel were hying out of sight.

CHAPTER XLV.

Mabel Courts Himm.

Mabel had now seen for herself the doings of Shahinda. She had openly sympathised with her and explained away every foibl of hers as natural to a woman of her age and subject to the periodical attacks of hysteria. But after her return from the "Ravense croft", her entire attitude changed. She had always liked Himm Himm had equally liked her. She too was an intellectual woman and intellectual bond counted with Himm. But Himm was a rank conservative in his affections. Only the other day, he had twitted Shahinda for her vagaries and jotted down the following impromptu verse in her autograph book.

Shahinda ! my love is for ever
Constant as when it began ;
Shahinda ! your love is as fickle
And flies from man to man !"

Cruel words, but true as Himm put it. Himm did not know then that Mabel had already laid a seige to Himm's heart. He had before befriended Mabel. She was now pledged to befriend him Some how her allegiance to Shahinda was rudely shaken by the spectacle to which Mabel had been a witness or she wanted to take advantage of it in order to feather her own nest.

Mabel told Himm that while she was glad to go to Shahinda she wished she had never gone. She could not bear to witness her unseemly behaviour towards Yusuf and her wantonness towards Himm. But she added with suppressed venom. "Much must be forgiven in a sickly old maid."

Mabel was of the same age but Mabel considered hereself in the prime of life, though she was not prepared to give the same credit to Shahinda, because she was sickly. Now Shahinda was not sickly. She was, no doubt, of slight build but to Himm, Shahinda had become doubly dear ever since her illness. He had again and again advised her to give up service and take a long holiday in Europe. He was prepared to see to it all. But Shahinda was a "proud pauper" and would not hear of these well meaning but necessary overtures. She would continue to drag on as long as she could and when she broke down some one would have the compassion to bury her bones in a graveyard. Such was the trend of her mind. Himm was anxious to reclaim her out of her pessimism. He felt that Shahinda's life was now bound up with his own. He could not conceive of the possibility of a severance between them. Mabel was now trying to play for her own hand. She conceived the brilliant idea of arranging a picnic to which Shahinda was bidden. She would show under the greenwood tree her magic of cookery her versatile attainments. The party was small and select. Yusuf was not there. A stranger, however, took his place. He was a tall, clean-shaved, well groomed man, and something of a dandy who spoke in an affected intonation and seemed to regard himself as the bean ideal of the place. Himm though himself a boxer and one whose physique and form was a pattern to the painter, treated all physical accomplishments as negligible and of no account. He was a confirmed votary of intellect, and intellectual company gripped his mind.

Mr. Gammon, as he was called, stalked into the encampment half an hour late, apologised for the delay as he had been detained by the general who insisted upon his staying in for breakfast. He was not going to eat anything. He rolled out his innumerable engagements, gave the company to understand that he was a man of much importance and it was an act of condescension to the company that he had strayed to patronise their party.

Mabel treated him with marked deference. Shahinda with indifference, for she was a sensible girl and did not care for show. It was her forte and it was what bound her to Himm. Mabel had a younger sister named Georgette. She was a romping hoyden, at school and was immediately attached to Mr. Gammon's escort. Georgette-eyed Gammon with gaping admiration. And Shahinda mischievous as ever, took hold of the lapel of Himm's coat and commented upon its poor quality.

"Look at Gammon," she said "he looks every inch a gentleman."

"Then adopt him as another "daddy," "dearie", o „ uncle" retaliated Himm.

"Yes," retorted Shahinda with a merry twinkle in her eye, "I have still a vacancy and I might just as well fill it."

While these sallies were engaging the half dozen picnickers, Mabel busy accomplishing her culinary feats. She had wonderful capacity for turning rag dolls into duck roasts paper bags into puddings Georgette was also shaping well as a cook. Shahinda was hardly in the same street with either. But whatever little she did know about cooking she had done to please Himm, as she had sworn that her touch had the magic of turning a boiled pots to into ambrosia. But others had reason to differ.

EUROPE'S STAR IS SINKING

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

NOT AN ETERNAL FACT OF NATURE

VISION OF INDEPENDENT ASIA

There can be no doubt that all Asia will be industrialized to the extent warranted by the natural resources. In Western Asia, the most important industrial asset is oil. I speak of it as an "asset," though from any but an economic point of view its existence is a misfortune to Asia Minor, Persia and Iraq, writes Bertrand Russel in "Oriental Magazine."

It has enlisted all the great Powers not excluding Russia and the United States, in the great game of grab, and has made genuine independence very difficult for all the regions which are interesting to the oil magnates of the world. It is true that Turkey has achieved a greater measure of freedom than at any recent former period though at the expense of a great loss of territory, in particular the territoy containing oil. But in spite of Turkey it seems probable that the economic development of Western Asia wil continue to be controlled by Europe and America until the rest of Asia is in a position of greater independence than at present.

In India, industrial development has already made great strides. So far as can be seen, there is only one cause that might retared in the future, namely, internal anarchy. If, after achieving independence India were to fall in a condition of chronic civil war, that might cause a reversion to more primitive economic conditions. But this would be temporary; for, unless a stable government were established some foreign power or powers would again acquire control and re-establish industrialism. The maintenance of national freedom in the modern world demands a developed industry without which military defence is impossible; and in the absence of national freedom, foreigners will introduce modern economic methods. There is, therefore, no escape from these methods whether we like them or not.

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

The domination of the white man, which characterized the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, is not an eternal fact of nature; indeed there are abundant signs that it is already coming to an end.

In India, the dominion of Great Britain becomes more and more precarious and is likely to fall if Great Britain becomes involved in another first-class war.

I fully expect that the bulk of the population of Asia will be freed from the domination of the Europeans within the life time of those who are now young.

EUROPE'S STAR SINKING.

Europe was saved by the invention of science and embarked upon centuries of conquest which ended at the battle of Makden. The spread of science in Asiatic countries is giving them renewed strength, and Europe's star is sinking—no doubt to rise again some day.

The see-saw conflict is devoid of serious significance: it advances no human values and retards the progress of mankind. Will the time come when each continent will allow freedom to the other? I hope so; but that time is still distant. Let no one fancy that the ideas which inspire the League of Nations are strong enough, or will soon be strong enough of conflict between Europe and Asia which to prevent great wars. There are causes lie very deep.

It would be ridiculous to speak of two cultures, European and Asiatic. The division is rather the **Judeo-Christian**, the Mohamedan, the Hindu, the Confucian-Buddhist. I find things to admire in each of these four cultures, and I shall not attempt to appraise their relative merits. All four have been superseded by the mechanico-scientific culture, invented by Galileo and Newton, propagated by schools and tombs. This new culture has reached its most advanced point of practice in America, and of theory in Soviet Russia: but Japan lags not far behind. For good or evil, the new culture, which is an excitable adjunct of industrialism, must conquer the world before anything else can have a chance. The only road to future happiness lies through the victory of the machine and its subsequent subjugation to human welfare. —"Oriental Magazine."

His Excellency the Viceroy inspecting the guard of honour on his arrival in Jodhpur State.
Photo by G. S. A.

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